

## Two die in Sudan air crash

KHARTOUM (AP) — A Sudan air force jet crashed in the Upper Nile region in south Sudan because of bad weather and its two pilots were killed, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Sunday. SUNA quoted an armed forces general command statement as saying the plane, which was not identified by type, crashed Saturday while flying from Upper Nile to Juba, 1,200 kilometres south of the capital Khartoum. Diplomatic sources in Khartoum have said Sudanese jetfighters fly regularly over the south, attacking rebel camps. The rebels are known to have shot down at least one helicopter. Southern Sudanese rebels have been waging civil war over alleged lack of economic development in the south, demands for autonomy and in protest over imposition of Islamic law. Most southern Sudanese are Christian or animist while the government is dominated by Muslim northerners.

Volume 9 Number 2601

AMMAN, MONDAY JUNE 25, 1984, RAMADAN 25, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Arafat raps U.S. 'anti-PLO lies'

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has criticised what he described as a campaign by the U.S. to brand the PLO as "terrorists". In messages to the heads of five international organisations, reported by the PLO news agency Wafa, Mr. Arafat said Washington was trying to "defame the Palestinian national struggle and harm the prestige of the PLO". The messages referred to debates in Congress on the question of international terrorism and said the White House had distributed a booklet containing lies about PLO intervention in Latin American countries.

## Israelis, allies attacked in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Resistance forces ambushed Israeli and Israeli-allied South Lebanese militiamen in three separate incidents in South Lebanon Sunday, but caused no injuries, Israeli military officials said. Shortly after midnight, attackers in a Lebanese car hurled a hand grenade at a roadblock of the "South Lebanese army" one kilometre east of Sidon, the officials said. Several hours later, a "South Lebanese army" patrol in the town of Kafraya, east of Sidon, came under light arms fire, they added. In a separate attack, a road side bomb exploded in Douair, west of Nabatieh, as an Israeli army patrol passed by.

## Kuwait plans action against illegal entry

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait will introduce security measures including searches of ships within a few months in a bid to check illegal entry into the country. Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah was quoted Sunday as saying. He told the newspaper Al Anba that the new system — part of a general tightening of security since six people died in a string of bombings in Kuwait last December — would stipulate thorough checks of vessels, approaching Kuwait's coast or territorial waters. Kuwaiti officials say scores of illegal immigrants have been deported this year, and Sheikh Nawaf said 30 more had recently been arrested for illegal entry.

## Kyprianou holds talks in Bahrain

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus arrived Sunday and held co-operation talks with the Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa, the Gulf News Agency reported. It said the talks dealt mainly with the troubled situation in the Gulf region and the Cypriot problem. The two leaders reviewed the latest developments in the 45-month-old Iran-Iraq war and recent escalations that threatened oil tanker navigation in the region. They also examined the problems of Cyprus, divided between Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots, stressing means of re-establishing unity of that island state. Mr. Kyprianou was to proceed to China for a state visit of unspecified duration.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

## Greek supertanker hit in raid near Kharg Iraqi jets break lull in attacks on shipping

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq broke a two-week lull in attacks on Gulf shipping Sunday, raiding four "big naval targets" south of Iran's Kharg Island oil shipping terminal, Baghdad said.

Bahrain-based marine shipping sources were quoted by the Associated Press as saying the Iraqis struck the Greek-registered supertanker Alexander the Great at Kharg's northwest jetty, touching off a fire which they said probably engulfed the jetty as well. Iraq last attacked near Kharg on June 3, when its jetfighters crippled the Turkish tanker Buyuk Hun. The Iraqis followed up on June 10 with a raid on the Kuwaiti tanker Kazimah, which was hit east of the Hormuz Strait. Since then, Gulf waters have been quiet. But Iraq has repeatedly vowed to tighten its blockade of Kharg, which began last February in an effort to sap Iran's economy by blocking its oil exports.

Military chiefs of staff of the Saudi Arabian-led Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) meanwhile wound up an emergency conference in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, called to devise ways to set up a combined high command and joint forces for the defence of the region (See page 2).

An Iraqi military spokesman

said over Baghdad Radio that Iraqi aircraft hit four "large naval targets" early Sunday.

### Athens confirms attack

In Athens, a spokesman for the Ministry of Merchant Marine said Alexander the Great was loaded with oil when hit in an Iraqi rocket attack.

A spokesman for the Aegean Shipping Co., agents of the ship in Piraeus, said the ship was hit by a rocket as it was ready to sail with an oil cargo.

"None of the 26-crew members was injured from the attack. The ship suffered light damage but was able to sail away by its own means and is now on its way to the exit of the Gulf," the spokesman said.

### Iraqi vow

The Iraqi spokesman said Sunday's attack was made in the face of Iran's continued aggression and to tighten further the Iraqi blockade on Kharg Island.

"Our destructive attacks will continue ever more actively and the size of these attacks will fur-

ther expand, so as to inflict more losses on the enemy," the spokesman said.

The attack, brings to 40 the number of Iranian, Arab and foreign ships crippled by the four-month Iraqi sea blockade imposed on Iranian ports, according to official communiques here.

There was no immediate reaction to the strike from Iran, whose parliamentary speaker said after the attack on the Kazimah that Tehran would not hit shipping in the Gulf if Iraq also refrained from doing so.

But Ali Akbar Hashem Rafsanjani, a member of the Iranian war council, said Iran would retaliate if Iraq "forced it to hit back."

Iraq has declared a war zone which includes Kharg Island in the northern Gulf, describing the island as a legitimate military target because most of Iran's oil exports are loaded there.

Iran has said it would block the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf if its oil movements were disrupted.

But it refrained from such action when its oil exports, on which it depends to finance its war effort, fell from about 1.8 million barrels per day (b/d) to under one million at the height of the tanker war a few weeks ago.

Iranian exports had risen to about 1.5 million b/d during the recent lull, while last week hull

and cargo insurance for ships using Kharg and the Iranian port of Bushire fell to four-to-five per cent from a peak of 7.5 per cent, according to Reuters.

Gulf officials had expressed hopes that a U.S.-sponsored agreement for Iran and Iraq to halt attacks on civilian centres that went into effect on June 12 might be extended to cover Gulf shipping (See story on page 2).

The Gulf council states, some of which have provided Iraq with financial backing in the war, have distinguished between the unprovoked Iranian attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti shipping in the waterway, and Iraq's attacks within the war zone proclaimed by Baghdad.

### Action on war front

Meanwhile, an Iraqi war communique issued in Baghdad said Iraqi helicopters had attacked Iranian targets east of the River Tigris on the southern front. It said one boat had been destroyed and its four occupants killed.

Iran said in its regular military communique that at least 44 Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded in ground fighting during the previous 24 hours.

The national news agency IRNA quoted the communique as saying 24 Iraqis were killed and three trenches smashed in Haj Omran on the northern front.

## 'Substantial' progress reported in PLO factional talks in Aden

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Reconciliation talks which started in Aden Saturday among various Palestinian factions have made "substantial progress" in narrowing political differences between Fatah, the mainstream commando faction and a left-wing four-faction "democratic alliance", Palestinian sources said Sunday.

Representatives of the factions gathered in the South Yemen capital have reached a tentative agreement on political differences and were discussing calls for organisational reforms Sunday, according to the sources.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Aden, Abbas Zaki, was quoted by the French news agency, Agence France Presse, as saying "the talks are advancing despite difficulties."

Mr. Zaki also told AFP that the four-faction alliance "cannot afford to sever relations with Fatah which enjoys the broadest popular power base within the Palestinian community."

Both Amman and Damascus based PLO officials told the Jordan Times Sunday that the ongoing talks have made progress towards settling the factional differences and restoring the PLO's unity.

They did not reveal the exact nature of the agreement but the political differences cover a rebellion within the Fatah movement

in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's controversial reconciliation with Egypt in last December.

Well-informed Palestinian sources, however, predicted Sunday that a final agreement would not include an explicit condemnation of Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo but will only "consider it (the visit) as a violation of resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) which should be referred to the next PNC session for a final verdict."

The sources also expected the final agreement to include a condemnation of "those who resorted to the gun to resolve their political differences during the Tripoli events" without directly referring to the rebels or their Syrian backers.

A Palestinian official, who had voiced optimism about the success of the Aden talks, warned Sunday that obstacles might emerge during the final stage of wording the final statement.

"Fatah would like the final statement to be rather vague and flexible so as not to keep all options open," he said.

Fatah officials in Aden, who were contacted by the Jordan Times Sunday morning, said that the leaders of the five delegations to the talks discussed the disputed political issues and then referred to a special wording committee which was assigned to formulate the final statement.

The official quoted the leader of the Fatah delegation Deputy

Commander of PLO forces Khalil Al Wazir, as saying in his opening statement: "We (the Palestinian factions) cannot afford to re-unite for the sake of our people, our cause and our revolution."

Representatives of the "democratic alliance", which includes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and the Palestinian Communist Party, said that although they were "committed to reject and resist the political line represented in Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo" the alliance "will never sacrifice the unity of the PLO."

Two senior officials of the Syrian-backed alliance told the Jordan Times Sunday that they were pushing for "comprehensive organisational reforms."

"We shall never agree to return to the previous organisational set-up," Bassam Abu Sharif, spokesman for the Damascus-based PFLP, told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Salah Ra'afat, a member of the political bureau of the DFLP, also told the Jordan Times that the organisational reforms which the alliance is striving for aim at "putting an end to the individual leadership of the PLO."

A comprehensive reform plan as viewed by the alliance includes proportional representation of all Palestinian factions in all PLO institutions and put constraints on Mr. Arafat's moves.

## Unknown Palestinian group claims Beirut kidnapping

ALGIERS (AP) — A previously unknown Palestinian group calling itself "the Children of the Palestinian Revolution" claimed responsibility Sunday for the kidnapping over the weekend of a Libyan diplomat in Beirut.

In a call to the Associated Press bureau in Algiers, the caller demanded "the complete end to Libyan activity against the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian revolution."

On Saturday, Mohammad Moughrabi was kidnapped by four men in west Beirut. Libyan embassy sources in the Lebanese capital said he was safe and alive "and the issue will be resolved within 24 hours."

Palestinian sources in Algiers, contacted by telephone, said there was no such organisation in the Palestinian movement called "the Children of the Palestinian Revolution."

The caller said five points must be met before Mr. Moughrabi would be released:

- The immediate halt by Libyan authorities of all interference in the internal affairs of the Palestinian revolution.
- An end of all Libyan activity against the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian revolution.
- Liberation of all prisoners of the Palestinian revolution in Libyan prisons and authorisation for them to leave Libyan territory.
- Restoration of the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian resistance in its offices, and
- Restitution of all money and goods belonging to the Palestinian resistance illegally confiscated by the Libyan regime.

The communique gave Libyan authorities 72 hours beginning at 6 p.m. Sunday to meet the demands of the group.

## Continued Beirut clashes raise concern over fate of peace plan

BEIRUT (R) — Sporadic fighting continued in Beirut Sunday despite the government's approval of a security package intended to end the battles between rival militias. The fighting followed overnight clashes and ominous, wide-ranging shelling of mainly-Muslim west Beirut Saturday that erupted as the cabinet held final discussions of the package.

The shelling, in which hospital sources said six people were killed and 70 wounded, underlined concern that the powerful mostly Christian right-wing "Lebanese Forces" in east Beirut might actively resist application of the plan agreed by Christian and Muslim leaders in the government.

Akef Haidar, chief of the politburo of the Shi'ite Muslim militia "Amal", which is represented in the cabinet and backs the security deal, said Saturday's shelling was "a dangerous political indicator."

### Cabinet ability questioned

Newspapers and political observers expressed reservations about the government's ability to activate it against any determined "Lebanese Forces" resistance.

The rightist militia dismissed the security package when it was first outlined, and said it would not withdraw from the frontlines. Since final approval of the package by the cabinet Saturday it has declined all comment.

"Yesterday's shelling a bitter foretaste of certain reactions to come?" asked the French-language newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour.

The respected daily An Nahar warned that applying the agr-

reement might prove even more difficult than the seven weeks of wrangling that produced it.

It said the Lebanese people welcomed the accord as opening a new stage on the road to sectarian reconciliation but the welcome was tinged with "reservation, caution and fear."

"The new stage is difficult, and even more difficult are the first steps of implementation," An Nahar declared.

### Security plan

Brigadier Michel Aoun, the tough Christian officer appointed army commander Saturday, heads a six-man military council of Muslim and Christian officers charged with working out details of implementing the security plan.

Press reports said it would take about 15 days to prepare the reintegration of selected army units that have split along sectarian lines and arrange a simultaneous takeover of militia positions.

The government hopes that will lead to abolition of the "green line" battlefield dividing Beirut into mostly Christian and mainly Muslim sectors and the reopening of Beirut's port and airport that have been closed by the fighting since February.

It is not known whether Brig. Aoun, at 49 the army's youngest-ever commander and himself a right-wing Christian, would send units of the largely Christian-officered army to fight the "Lebanese Forces" if they stand by their refusal to permit a takeover of their positions.

Fears have been expressed that such a move could lead to a revolt

among Christian soldiers. The "Lebanese Forces" say they would back such a revolt with force.

### Compromise deal

Muslim leaders agreed to Brig. Aoun's appointment in return for structural changes in the army intended to make it a neutral, confessionally-balanced force.

They removed the army from direct presidential control, formed the military council to share power with Brig. Aoun and increased Muslim representation in top posts.

A state intelligence agency under a Shi'ite was formed to remove control of political intelligence and state security from the army's Christian-dominated "Deuxieme Bureau."

The government hopes the security plan will bring a period of peace after 10 months of fighting and allow the cabinet to work out political reforms needed to end Lebanon's conflict.

Syria's President Hafez Al Assad, who has thrown his weight behind the Beirut government, telephoned President Amin Gemayel Saturday night to congratulate him on the agreement.

Syria's official media hailed it as a new stage for Lebanon and urged the government to activate the plan swiftly.

The semi-official daily Al-Ithra said Syria would "strongly confront... all those who contemplate tampering with Lebanon's security."

United Lebanese army essential to oust Israelis, page 2

## Car theft behind Austria diplomat's murder in Beirut, A n al leader says

BEIRUT (R) — Austrian diplomat Gerhard Loitzenbauer, shot dead in west Beirut Saturday, was resisting an attempt to steal his car, according to Lebanese Justice Minister Nabih Berri.

Mr. Berri, who is also leader of the Shi'ite Muslim militia "Amal" and minister of state for South Lebanon, said police were making every effort "to solve this deplorable crime so that the criminals may meet their just retribution."

According to security sources, Mr. Loitzenbauer was shot after refusing to hand over his car to two armed men as he and his wife were parking it outside their west Beirut apartment.

"Although initial information indicates that the aim of the attack was the theft of the victim's car, this does not reduce the gravity of the incident," Mr. Berri added.

The respected Beirut newspaper An Nahar said Mr. Loitzenbauer's wife got out of the couple's red Alfa Romeo and fled screaming when two men brandishing guns approached and demanded the keys.

The diplomat refused and tried to get out of the car but was shot once in the chest with an explosive nine-millimetre bullet, the newspaper added.

Gunmen have stolen the cars of several foreign diplomats in west Beirut since the Amal militiamen and their Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia allies seized the western sector of the city from the army last February.

Unlike Mr. Loitzenbauer, diplomats in the past have surrendered their vehicles to the gunmen without resisting. As leader of the powerful Shi'ite militia, Mr. Berri has tried to prevent west Beirut from sliding into total anarchy since the takeover. But daylight armed robberies and kidnaps have been frequent.

Mr. Berri Saturday contacted

the Austrian embassy to express condolences for the death of Mr. Loitzenbauer, whom he called a "senior official" at the embassy. The Lebanese government also sent a telegram of regrets to the government in Vienna.

Mr. Loitzenbauer is listed in the Beirut diplomatic list as an "attaché" but has been described by the local media as the Austrian consul. Embassy officials have declined to speak with the press.

Mr. Berri Saturday said the attack was part of a plot by criminals seeking to destroy the unity of Lebanon "by tampering with the security of west Beirut."

He called Austria a country "which loves Lebanon and has sacrificed and continues to sacrifice a lot for the restoration of its unity and prosperity, and has proved this through its humane contribution to health and social welfare projects in Beirut and its suburbs."

## Israel bans Palestinian from U.S. visit

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli military authorities on Sunday placed a Palestinian journalist under town arrest in the occupied West Bank, preventing him from going to the United States to observe the Democratic Party's national convention in July.

Israeli military sources said Radwan Abu Ayash had been confined to the city of Ramallah for six months for "security reasons." The sources, who spoke on condition they not be named, refused to elaborate.

Mr. Abu Ayash, contacted by telephone at his Ramallah home, said the arrest order accused him of being "allied with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)."

He said the order, presented to him early Sunday morning, told him not to leave Ramallah for six months and report daily to the local police station.

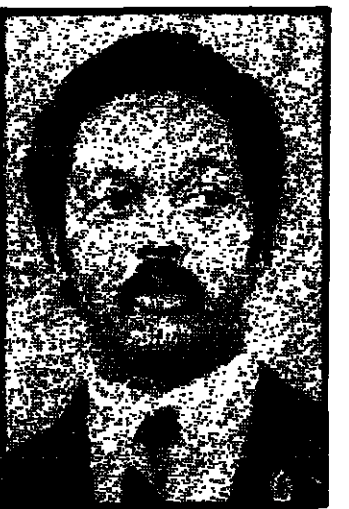
Since 1978 Mr. Abu Ayash, 34, has worked for the Jerusalem-based Palestine News Service, which acts as an information service for Western journalists.

He said he had planned to leave this month for the United States for a one-month visit, including a trip to the Democratic convention in San Francisco. He said the visit was arranged by the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem as part of a cultural exchange programme.

There was no immediate comment from the consulate.

About 70 West Bank Palestinians currently are under town arrest, according to Israeli and Palestinian groups which monitor such cases.

## Jackson meets Salvador rebels in Panama



Rev. Jesse Jackson

PANAMA CITY (R) — U.S. Democratic presidential contender Jesse Jackson held talks in Panama Sunday with left-wing guerrillas from El Salvador.

And Saturday night he said the U.S. and Cuba must immediately establish diplomatic relations and work for the demilitarisation of Central America.

Debts crippling Latin American countries must be renegotiated and interest rates cut, he said.

Mr. Jackson, the only black seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, is in Panama on the first stage of a six-day tour that will also take him to El Salvador, Cuba and Nicaragua.

On Sunday in his hotel he met representatives of the Farabundo

Marti Liberation Front, which is fighting the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

Mr. Jackson said Saturday the roots of Central American unrest were economic, social and political, and the U.S. stood virtually alone in blaming external subversion.

He told more than 3,000 people in Panama City's Roman Catholic Cathedral the United States exported arms instead of economic aid to the Third World.

Mr. Jackson condemned the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other world lending institutions for what he called their unmerciful, voracious appetites.



# Egypt to launch new Gulf peace initiative

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak, calling Iranians brothers of the Arabs, said Sunday Egypt will launch a new initiative in the next few weeks to end the Iraq-Iran war.

In a 90-minute speech opening Egypt's parliament, Mr. Mubarak noted that Iraq and Iran both responded to proposals by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that they should not attack each other's civilian centres.

He said Egypt saw this as "a prelude to an acceptance by both parties of an end to the war."

"We find that we have to take new steps in the next few weeks with the same quiet method that we have used before," Mr. Mubarak said, referring to earlier Egyptian mediation moves within the framework of the Islamic and Non-Aligned Movements.

Then, in an apparent change of tone towards Iran by Egypt, which has been a strong backer of Iraq, Mr. Mubarak said: "I would like to appeal to our brothers in Iran... we see them as brothers and a natural ally of the Arab and Islamic nations."

Egypt has in the past been a harsh critic of Iran under its clerical revolutionary leaders. The late President Anwar Sadat gave

sanctuary to the deposed Shah, who is buried in Cairo.

But Mr. Mubarak said Sunday: "Let us build bridges of dialogue and understanding and put an end to this tragedy (the 45-month-old Gulf war)."

"We would like to be your partners in making peace," he said to the Iranians.

His statement drew applause from packed benches in the New People's Assembly, elected on May 27. His own ruling National Democratic Party commands a massive majority with more than 390 out of 458 members.

On the Arab-Israeli dispute, Mr. Mubarak urged the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon and said the starting point of a comprehensive Middle East solution must be a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

This would require "the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinian people," he said.

Sudan's visiting President Ja-

far Numeiri sat beside Mr. Mubarak to hear him pledge to strengthen Egypt's armed forces as "the shield of Egypt, Sudan and the entire Arab World."

Mr. Numeiri, a fellow ally of the United States, faces a secessionist rebellion in the south of Sudan and on March 30 imposed a state of emergency.

On domestic affairs, Mr. Mubarak said he did not want more than two consecutive six-year terms — his first ends in 1987 — and hailed the May 27 election as the most honest in Egypt's history.

Among several opposition parties, only the Wafd, a revival of a nationalist party formed in 1919 to fight British rule, won any seats. Its leader, Fouad Serageldin, 75, was not a candidate but attended Sunday's session as a guest — the first time he had been in parliament since Gamal Abdul Nasser's 1952 revolution under which the Wafd was banned.

Mr. Mubarak stressed higher productivity in a nine-point programme to eradicate poverty among the 47 million Egyptians.

Other points included a second five-year plan to start in 1987, better education and housing and a fight against corruption and bureaucracy.

## U.N. team to discuss stationing observers in Iran

TEHRAN (R) — A United Nations delegation will arrive in Tehran on Tuesday to discuss with Iran stationing an inspection team under its limited ceasefire accord with Iraq.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry Saturday denied reports that Iran was against the team being stationed on its territory.

A U.N. inspection team is already in Iraq to monitor the agreement to halt attacks on civilian targets and diplomatic sources said the U.N. was seeking equal status from Iran.

But they said Iran had made clear it wanted the team to be stationed in a country nearby and visit Iran only to carry out inspections. They said it was concerned that having a U.N. team in Iran would give the impression it was moving towards mediation in the 45-month-old Gulf war.

The newspaper Ettela'at said Saturday war damage in Iran up to March 1982 was estimated at \$164 billion with the oil industry accounting for a third of it.

The limited ceasefire was arranged by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar two weeks ago as Iran and Iraq were locked in retaliatory attacks on each other's towns in which hundreds of civilians were reported killed.

Both sides have since alleged violations of the agreement to the United Nations but neither has asked for an inspection.

## Mubarak offers to step down after second term

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak offered Sunday to step down after a second six-year term in a gesture towards further democracy in Egyptian political life.

In a speech to the opening session of the Egyptian Parliament, Mr. Mubarak said "some people" have said that he step down as chairman of the National Democratic Party in return for insuring him the presidency for life.

"I am not looking for this," he said. "And I think any presidential term should be within a certain time frame and not forever. I believe that any president should not stay for more than two terms, and I would be happy to be the first president to have this applied."

Mr. Mubarak was elected in October 1981 after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat. His term expires in 1987, and a second term would extend until 1993.

Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel-Nasser, died in Sept. 28, 1970 in office.

## Gulf states discuss unified defence strategy

RIYADH (R) — The chiefs of staff of Saudi Arabia and its Gulf Arab allies began talks in Riyadh Saturday night in a fresh attempt to iron out a unified defence strategy to protect their region.

The talks, held amid a total news blackout, brought together Saudi Arabia's Gen. Mohammed Saleh Al Hamad, and chiefs of staff of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Described by Kuwaiti officials as perhaps the most important of its kind so far, the meeting began

Saturday night and continued until the early hours of the morning.

Reporters covering the talks were asked to leave at midnight and there was no word two hours later on how long the meeting would last.

The talks were taking place at the headquarters of the Gulf Co-operation Council which the six countries formed in 1981 to co-ordinate defence and economic policy.

The aim of the talks, according to Qatar's chief of staff, Sheikh

Mubarak Ibn Abdul Rahman Al Thani, was a strategic military integration between the six countries which he said would take time to achieve.

Speaking before setting out for Riyadh Saturday, he said: "This needs deep study and continuous consultations."

The six countries have been searching for ways to secure the flow of their oil through the Gulf since attacks by Iraq and Iran on Gulf shipping, including Saudi and Kuwaiti-owned tankers, have intensified over the past two months.

Officials in Kuwait said Saturday that the chiefs would sound out the possibility of providing air cover for oil tankers using the Gulf and the creation of a joint operations room for the rapid exchange of information.

Gulf shipping sources say providing air cover for tankers has become the most likely method to be used by the six states after reported plans to move shipping lanes closer to the Gulf's western shoreline were dismissed because of navigational hazards.

## Israelis step up campaign amid unrest

TEL AVIV (R) — Labour unrest Sunday threatened to disrupt Israel's lacklustre election campaign as broadcasting workers planned to black out party political advertisements.

Television and radio employees, pressing for higher wages, said they will block the propaganda due to be screened and aired Sunday for the July 23 election unless their demands are met.

They are among over 70,000 Israelis who are striking to get compensation for runaway inflation of 400 per cent a year.

Municipal workers, rubbish collectors, tax and customs officials, postal employees, government engineers and programmers all stayed away from work Sunday to press their pay demands.

Government officials and leaders of the Histadrut Labour Federation met to hammer out details of a rise worth about 23 per cent over the next four months for public sector workers.

Secrecy has shrouded the party commercials, which were due to

be broadcast at peak hours for the first time Sunday.

But officials said Sunday the government had decided to issue back-to-work orders to television and radio employees to assure the commercials were broadcast as scheduled.

Television journalists earlier warned they would appeal any back-to-work orders in the supreme court.

Parties are allotted free broadcasting time according to their size. They may buy additional time.

Party officials have placed special stress on election films this year because of the generally low-key campaign and the high proportion of undecided voters.

A poll published in the Yedioth Ahronot newspaper Sunday showed 34 per cent of Israelis had not yet made up their minds.

The poll placed the opposition Labour Party well ahead of the ruling Likud Party, saying Labour would win 54 seats and Likud 39 seats in the 120-seat parliament.

The majority of Israeli Jews do

## Hijacked Iranian plane returns to Tehran

NICE, France (AP) — An Iranian navy Fokker 27 transport plane, hijacked on June 15 by four men who took it to France and demanded political asylum, returned to Tehran, officials confirmed Sunday.

The plane was turned over to the Iranian government represented by a member of the Iranian embassy in Paris, at Nice Airport on Saturday.

Four Iranians who were unwilling passengers aboard the plane flew home Thursday. Three of them were non-commissioned officers and one was a civilian. They were aboard the plane when it arrived in Nice after stops in Egypt and Italy.

Iran on Saturday renewed its request that the French government arrest and extradite four Iranians who hijacked an Iranian plane to France, Tehran Radio said.

Four Iranians on the plane have sought asylum in France.

## 2 Moroccan rioters jailed for life

RABAT (R) — Two people were jailed for life by a court in Tetuan, northern Morocco, on Friday on charges connected with last January's bloody riots, the daily Al Bayane said Sunday. The sentences were the harshest passed so far on people accused of being involved in the riots against the high cost of living, Tetuan, Nador and Al Hoceima were the scenes of the most violent rioting. According to official figures, 29 people died and 114 were injured nationwide. Judicial sources have said an estimated 1,800 people were arrested.

## Confrontation over Turkish prison condition locked in stalemate

By Hugh Carnegie

Reuter

ANKARA — A grisly confrontation over conditions in Turkey's military jails in which at least 10 prisoners have starved themselves to death appears locked in stalemate, with more deaths likely.

Officials say over 100 prisoners in at least two cities are still refusing food in the second wave of hunger strikes launched this year to back demands for political status, abolition of capital punishment and an end to alleged torture.

But the government denies torture and flatly refuses to treat as political prisoners inmates mostly jailed on charges of involvement in politically-motivated violence which wracked Turkey in the late 1970s.

"Demands to make the prisons like luxury hotels are impossible to meet. Public opinion would be against us if we granted the demands," one senior official told Reuters in a comment typical of the government's position.

Asked if that meant the government would not intervene to prevent more deaths if prisoners persisted with the protest fasts, the same official replied: "Unfortunately, yes."

The latest hunger strike began on April 11 in Istanbul's Veficir and Sagnalcar prisons, both filled with hundreds of detainees

arrested since the 1980 military coup and mostly accused of membership of armed leftist groups.

Early last week military authorities said three of the protesters had died. Some reports from prisoners' relatives and lawyers put the figure at four. At least a dozen more are in critical condition.

At a press conference last Tuesday, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said 106 prisoners were on hunger strike in Istanbul and the eastern city of Elazig. He re-affirmed the government's refusal to accede to the protesters' demands.

The Istanbul and Elazig fasts follow similar actions by prisoners in Ankara and Diyarbakir military jails early in the year in which officials said seven inmates died. Relatives of those protesters put the death toll at 12.

Accurate information about the protests is hard to find. Apart from infrequent official statements, which under martial law censorship are all the Turkish press may publish on the issue, military authorities refuse to answer press inquiries.

Reporters have to rely on contacts with relatives and lawyers of the prisoners, who themselves are often in the dark or give conflicting information.

Relatives and lawyers told reporters Saturday that they were unable to learn from military authorities governing the hospitals and prisons where the hunger stri-

kers are held whether any more had died, or even their exact whereabouts.

The tough attitude of the authorities reflects the official belief that political extremists rounded up since the coup are attempting to continue from inside prison the campaign against the state they previously fought on the streets.

Most of the fasters appear to have belonged to far-left groups such as "Dev Sol" (Revolutionary Left) and "Dev Yol" (Revolutionary Way) which ran armed campaigns before the coup.

After the takeover, more than 30,000 alleged extremists from left and right were detained in military jails. Dozens have since been sentenced to death or lengthy jail terms in mass trials, many of which are still going on.

Although elected government was restored last December, the military still administers most of the detainees under martial law which remains in force over most of the country.

By the military's own admission the regime in the military jails is harsh, with tough military discipline and punishments for those who step out of line.

They reject demands from prisoners that inmates should be allowed free circulation, the right to organise in groups, unsupervised visits from relatives and lawyers and access to all publications, radio and television.

# TV & RADIO

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### MAIN CHANNEL

15:00	..... Koran
15:30	..... Children Programme
15:45	..... Religious Programmes
16:00	..... Children Programme
16:30	..... Cookery Programme
16:40	..... Religious Programme
17:00	..... Ramadan Puzzle
17:50	..... Arabic Series
18:30	..... Islamic Programme
19:00	..... Arabic Series
19:30	..... News in Arabic
20:30	..... Arabic Series
21:40	..... Local Programme
22:15	..... Studio "1984"
23:00	..... News in Arabic
23:10	..... Studio "1984" Cont.

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	..... French Programme
18:30	..... Le Animaux de Monde
19:00	..... News in French
19:30	..... News in Hebrew
20:30	..... The Blue and the Grey
21:00	..... Science International
21:30	..... Comedy: Dr. At Large
22:00	..... News in English
22:15	..... Lord Oliver

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00	..... Light Music
07:30	..... Newsdesk
08:00	..... Morning Show
08:30	..... News Summary
09:00	..... Morning Show
10:00	..... News Bulletin
11:00	..... News Session
12:00	..... News Summary
12:05	..... Pop Session
12:30	..... News Summary
13:00	..... Pop Session
14:00	..... News Bulletin
14:30	..... Instrumentals
15:00	..... Over a Cup of Tea
15:30	..... Concert Hour
16:00	..... News Summary
16:30	..... Instrumentals
16:30	..... Old Favourites
17:00	..... Classical Show Case
17:30	..... Pop Session
18:30	..... News Summary
19:00	..... Sports Round-up
19:30	..... Arab Nights
20:00	..... Newsdesk
20:30	..... Dance with a Star
21:00	..... Evening Show
21:30	..... News Summary
21:55	..... News Summary
22:00	..... News Summary
24:00	..... News Headlines

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1415 KHz

06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Swinging Sixties
06:45	Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Sing A Song of London 07:45 20:00 News 08:00 News Summary 14:15 Minute 18:10 Dozen 09:00 World News 09:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Minute 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Wakeup 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Kenneth Matthews' Contemplates 12:30 Court Report 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 An Ice-Cream War 13:30 Omnibus 14:00 Radio Newswell 14:15 Britain of Britain 14:34 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Swinging Sixties 15:45 Journey Into Haps 16:20 News in Plazo 17:00 World News 17:15 Omnibus 17:40 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Wimbledon 18:41 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 The Football League 19:30 Kenneth Matthews 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Twelve Good Men and True 21:00 Outlook 21:39 Stock Market Report 21:43 Look Ahead 21:45 Peoples' Choice 22:00 World News 22:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network UK 23:15 Wimbledon Report 23:30 Counterpoint 24:00 World News

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00	VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine reports; reports: VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; viewpoints; features 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special English 17:40 Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Music USA standards 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Music USA standards 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News and Features 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report
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WHAT'S GOING ON	
<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>	from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Leuwidh, Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 30124.
<b>EXHIBITIONS</b>	* Exhibition of paintings by various Jordanian artists at Alia Art Gallery. * "Le Carnaval de Nice" at the French Cultural Centre.
<b>FILMS</b>	* "Le Grand Jeu" at 7.45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. * "An Officer and a Gentleman" at 8.00 p.m. at the American Centre.
<b>VIDEO</b>	* "Je Suis Ne A Venise" — varieties at 4.00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.
<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>	Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267 American Centre ..... 44371 American Centre Library ..... 41520 British Council ..... 36147-8 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009 Goethe Institute ..... 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 34049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777 Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195 Husseini Youth City ..... 67181 Y.W.C.A. .... 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. .... 664251 American Municipal Library ..... 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555
<b>MUSEUMS</b>	Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists
<b>SERVICE CLUBS</b>	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.
<b>CHURCHES</b>	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 54590 Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leuwidh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdah, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 665249.
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>	02:49 ..... Fair 04:31 ..... (Sunrise) Sharruf 11:38 ..... Dhahr 15:19 ..... 'Asr 18:47 ..... Maghreb 20:29 ..... 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b>	This information is supplied by Alia International department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. 081 53250, where it should always be verified.
<b>ARRIVALS</b>	05:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Agaba (RJ) 12:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 09:45 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ) 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 10:00 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 11:30 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (TK) 12:30 ..... Amman, Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 14:40 ..... Kuwait (KU) 15:10 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV) 15:10 ..... Belgrade, Istanbul (TU) 17:00 ..... Athens (RJ) 17:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 18:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ) 18:40 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 20:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 22:30 ..... Baghdad (IA) 06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 01:00 ..... London, Baghdad (BA)
<b>DEPARTURES</b>	05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 07:15 ..... Agaba (RJ) 08:30 ..... Athens (RJ) 11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ) 11:30 ..... Athens (RJ) 11:30 ..... Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ) 12:00 ..... London (RJ) 12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:30 ..... Istanbul, Belgrade (TU) 12:30 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (TK) 13:30 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF) 14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:40 ..... Kuwait (KU) 16:30 ..... Istanbul, Belgrade (TU) 16:40 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV) 19:30 ..... Kuwait, Dubai (RJ) 19:45 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 19:45 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 20:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 20:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 21:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 23:30 ..... Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)
<b>MARITIME TRAFFIC</b>	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: — Al Farabi — Karaman Maras — Nesib Maru — Iberia — Baghdad — Marjan — Al Khasan — Sea Sky — Tomic 37
<b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b>	Local sell/buy rates in fils Belgian franc ..... 66.9 / 66.3 Dutch guilder ..... 120.5 / 121.2 Egyptian pound ..... 23.1 / 22.6 French franc ..... 44.2 / 44.5 Iraqi dinar ..... 370.5 / 374 Italian lire (for 100) ..... 22.1 / 22.3 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 160.9 / 161.3 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 125.5 / 126.0 Lebanese lira ..... 61.5 / 62.4 Omani rial ..... 108.7 / 109.2 Qatari riyal ..... 103.3 / 103.7 Saudi riyal ..... 107.5 / 107.9 Swedish crown ..... 46.2 / 46.6 Swiss franc ..... 50.7 / 51.5 U.A.E. dirham ..... 102.7 / 103.2 U.S. sterling pound ..... 515.4 / 518.5 U.S. dollar ..... 381 W. German mark ..... 135.6 / 136.4
<b>WEATHER</b>	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be normal summer, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C: Amman ..... 18/31 Aqaba ..... 23/36 Dahlat ..... 17/34 Jordan Valley ..... 22/38 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 36, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Aqaba 15 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	Ambulance ..... 193, 775111 Fire, fire, police ..... 199 Blood bank ..... 775121 Civil Defence rescue ..... 666111 Fire headquarters ..... 22900-3 Police rescue ..... 192, 2111, 3777 Police headquarters ..... 39141 Traffic police ..... 5630-1 Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2 Municipal water service ..... 77125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (OR) 53333
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	Husseini Medical Centre ..... 81381-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 4281-4 Al-Khalil Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441 Al-Khalil Maternity ..... 42362 Mallat, J. Amman ..... 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131 University Hospital ..... 845848 Dr. Al-Sinai, J. Hussein ..... 667158 Al-Muhsen Hospital ..... 667227-9 The Islamic, Abdah ..... 665202 Al-Ahli, Abdah ..... 664164 Islamic, Al-Muhsen ..... 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111 Army, Marka ..... 91611
<b>GENERAL</b>	Dr. Nabih Huseini ..... 773806 Viroch Pharmacy ..... 770910 Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 23672 Al Jalal pharmacy ..... 34180 Dawwan pharmacy ..... 774054 Jabal Tai pharmacy ..... 771050 Al Sayed pharmacy ..... 726740 Taxi ..... 44660 Jerusalem taxi ..... 39655 Tamer taxi ..... 666417 Khaldi taxi ..... 5715 Kardi taxi ..... 841309 Waddah taxi ..... 812454 JBIB Dr. Ahmad Al Hayek ..... 75925 Jerusalem pharmacy ..... 3443 ZARQA: Dr. Abdul Karim Al Khashashmi ..... 83022 Al Hikam pharmacy ..... (—) Jordan Television ..... 73111 Radio Jordan ..... 74111 Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311 Hotel complaints ..... 6664 Price complaints ..... 661176 Telephone: Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Cable or telegram ..... 18 Repair service ..... 11
<b>MARKET PRICES</b>	Upper/lower price in fils per kg Apples ..... 350 / 300 Banana ..... 280 / 240 Banana (Mukammal) ..... 240 / 210 Beans ..... 320 / 280 Cabbage ..... 70 / 50 Carrot ..... 130 / 100 Cauliflower (white) ..... 220 / 180 Chick peas ..... 100 / 80 Cucumber (large) ..... 100 / 70 Cucumber (small) ..... 180 / 150 Eggplant (large) ..... 170 / 140 Eggplant (small) ..... 190 / 160 Garlic ..... 230 / 200 Grapefruit ..... 170 / 130 Lemon ..... 300 / 250 Mallow ..... 70 / 50 Marrow (large) ..... 100 / 70 Marrow (small) ..... 160 / 120 Onion (dry) ..... 140 / 100 Onion (green) ..... 160 / 120 Okra ..... 440 / 400 Oranges (local) ..... 280 / 180 Oranges ..... 250 / 220 Parsley ..... 100 / 100 Peas ..... 400 / 350 Pepper (sweet) ..... 500 / 450 Pepper (hot green) ..... 280 / 240 Potatoes ..... 140 / 110 Spinach ..... 200 / 170 Strawberries ..... 1200 / 1000 Tomatoes ..... 300 / 250 Water Melon ..... 100 / 80 Melon ..... 220 / 180

Handwritten signature: *Alia in 1984*

## Arab League centre to develop arid areas

By Ghazi Haddad

AMMAN — The Damascus-based Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories is considered one of the most important Arab League-sponsored agencies because its projects affect most Arab states. In focusing more light on the centre and its activities and programmes its director Mohammad Al Khish said that the centre, which was established in 1971, is concerned with: Helping Arab states to carry out projects connected with the development of water resources; facilitating the exchange of information and data; arranging seminars and training

courses, and development land.

Dr. Khish said: "The centre established a unit in 1977 for surveying and defining surface and ground water resources in the Arab World. The unit also prepares hydrological maps from which various Arab states might benefit."

"This unit is now planning to carry out an integrated technological system for developing arid regions so as to improve economic standards of people living in the rural and remote regions."

## Hammad Basin project

According to Dr. Khish, the

Hammad Basin is regarded as one of the major projects in the Arab World. He said: "This project was started in 1979 and is designed to benefit the population living in areas bordering on Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria."

"This project entails a study of the region's natural and human resources and the execution of development projects for the people who live in the semi-desert region with the centre's help."

"The first stage of this project involves a comprehensive assessment of the situation, achieved by conducting surveys, which is followed by the drawing up of a development plan for the region."

"As a result of the co-operation among the four countries concerned, good progress has been made."

"The project is being carried out on a 166,000 square kilometre area in the badia region, which is inhabited by 37 tribes comprising 92,000 people."

"Most of the people involved in developing the Hammad Basin are illiterate who live by keeping

animals that graze in the oases of the dry region.

"The centre is helping the local inhabitants to improve their living standards by making better use of the land and its water resources," he said.

Dr. Khish believes that there are lots of problems confronting production and marketing and economic exchanges among Arab states.

He said: "Shepherds, mostly bedouins, do not restrict their wanderings to certain regions but rather cross the border to neighbouring countries."

"Also there is no system to help organise the grazing and to issue legislation governing grazing in the Hammad Basin."

"The project helps the bedouins to settle down instead of wandering about so that basic services can be offered to them."

Dr. Khish said that the centre is also concerned with other issues of the arid regions like projects developing the production of wheat and barley and exploiting underground water in remote regions of the Arab World.

## Week of support for Aqsa Mosque begins

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan began observing international Aqsa Mosque Week Sunday in response to a call from the higher world council of mosques.

The week of observance is designed to express support for the Arab people in the occupied Arab territories and to remind Muslims around the world of their duty towards the holy land.

The council, which was set up by the World Islamic League (WIL), urged Muslims on both banks of

the River Jordan to hold festivals in expression of their remembrance of Al Aqsa Mosque which is now under Israeli occupation and of other Islamic rights and holy places.

It also called on Muslims to contribute generously to the fund for Al Aqsa Mosque.

The special fund to support the mosque has been opened by the WIL headquarters in Amman, a council statement said.

## Pan-Arab news agencies committee to meet here

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Sunday approved the convening in Amman in September of the annual meeting of the Arab Federation of News Agencies technical committee.

The committee members will discuss co-operation and coordination among Arab countries news agencies in broadcasting and the exchange of news.

The Arab committee members will meet senior officials from the Information Ministry in Amman and will tour Jordan's archaeological sites.

The meeting, which is being held at the request of Dr. Farid Ayar, secretary-general of the federation, will be attended by Dr. Ali Mashat, secretary-general of the Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (ARASAT).

## Six killed as car collides with truck

AMMAN (J.T.) — Six people died in a road accident involving two vehicles Saturday. A report in the local press said that the six, four Jordanians and two Egyptians, were travelling in a car which collided with a truck on the Ajloun-Jerash road.

The car's passengers were instantly killed and the vehicle completely destroyed, while another person was injured and taken to hospital for treatment.

In Madaba, at least 10 people were treated at the local hospital for food poisoning.

The group, aged between four and 17, were said to have eaten yoghurt, and samples of the food

have been taken to the Health Ministry laboratories for tests.

In Irbid, a 42-year-old woman was electrocuted, dying instantly, when she touched a pool of water which later proved to have been electrified by wires passing through it.

The woman was about to fill a water tank at the time of the accident.

## Plan specifies agricultural produce for import, export

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture Sunday issued its instruction on the import and export of fruit and vegetables for the coming month.

According to the plan, Jordanian importers can bring into the country carrots, beetroot, garlic, lemon, pears, apricots and cherries.

The plan prohibits the importation of plums, peaches and apples except when accompanied by a prior special permit issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Merchants wishing to import apples can do so from Turkey, Syria and Lebanon provided they get such prior approval from the ministry.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Aviation talks scheduled with India

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will go to India at the end of June to hold talks with officials on an aviation agreement between Jordan and India. The CAA had earlier received an invitation from the Indian aviation authorities to visit New Delhi for talks on reaching such an agreement.

## Future of railway network discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan-Hijaz Railway board of directors reviewed, during a meeting held Saturday under the chairmanship of Minister of Transport Taher Hikmat, the railway's general situation, its budget for this year as well as the recent damages caused to the network. They also approved an amendment to the railway service fees and diesel train insurance. The board also decided that the railway should join the Arab Railways Union.

## Jordan to take possession of land

AMMAN (Petra) — A special government committee was scheduled Sunday to supervise the handover to Jordan of Iraqi property and territory near the common border which has been turned over to Jordan under a recent border demarcation agreement. The committee, which was set up by the cabinet to handle the task, is being led by Mr. Badri Al Muqbil, director-general of the Land and Survey Department.

## Delegation to attend Arab tariffs meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of the Arab committee on customs tariffs scheduled to be held at the Arab League in Tunis on July 6. During the two-week meeting, the committee will discuss issues related to Arabising the system of customs tariff in the Arab World.

## Mayors to train in W. Berlin

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat has approved the sending of the mayors of Ruseifa, Al Mashare', Al Husn and Al Hamra to West Berlin on a two-week training course. The course, organised by the Arab Cities Organisation, will open on July 8.

## 'Oweidat to meet youth of Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah 'Oweidat will Monday meet young people from Irbid. The meeting will review issues related to youth and sports in the Irbid Governorate. Dr. 'Oweidat will also discuss with directors of clubs and youth centres the governorate's desire to develop sports facilities.

## Irbid employees to get special course

IRBID (Petra) — A course on intermediate management for government employees in the Irbid Governorate will be opened by the Irbid branch of the Institute of Public Administration in July. The two-month-course aims to provide participants with the basic concepts of administration and administrative functions, supervision and control, ways of dealing with superiors and handling legal issues related to their work.

## AVIS A LA COMMUNAUTE FRANCAISE

L'Ambassade de France a le plaisir de faire savoir a la communaute Francaise que, a L'OCCASION DE LA VISITE DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE en Jordanie, une RECEPTION SERA ORGANISEE DANS LES JARDINS DE LA RESIDENCE de L'AMBASSADEUR DE FRANCE LE 9 JUILLET DE 18H00 A 20H00.

Les INVITATIONS seront DISPONIBLES AU CONSULAT DES AUJOURD'HUI Lundi 25 Juin, entre 9H00 et 12H00. ELLES SERONT EXIGEEES A L'ENTREE.

Les membres de la communaute Francaise sont invites a retirer par la meme occasion leurs invitations a la reception pour la FETE NATIONALE qui aura lieu le 14 Juillet a partir de 19H00.

## COMPUTER SUMMER CAMPS

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SIGHT & SOUND AND COMPUTER'S RESEARCH CONSULTANTS are holding 3 computer camps on its premises for ages 9 to 12 in the morning and for ages 13 to 16 in the afternoon.

Each camp will run for 2 weeks, 5 days a week. Instruction is in English and one computer will be fully dedicated for every 2 students.

Camp I : July 7, 1984, to July 18, 1984.

Camp II : July 28, 1984, to August 8, 1984.

Camp III: August 18, 1984, to August 29, 1984.

For further information and/or registration, call

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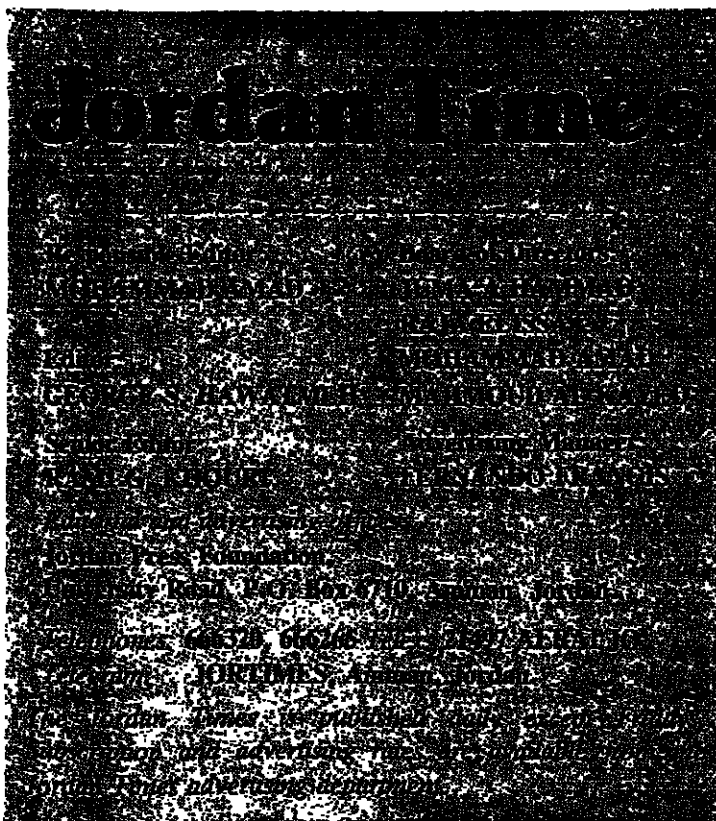
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## The crucial question

THE LATEST agreement among the warring factions in Beirut comes after so many other failed plans to bring peace and stability to the country that one is strongly tempted simply to turn the page and read about something else. Sadly, Lebanon in the past decade has taught us to practice a brand of scepticism that borders close to hopelessness. But suddenly, the Lebanese cabinet, which includes most of the warlords, anti-warriors and young political aspirants that control the country's assorted militias, proclaims that it has agreed on a series of steps to reorganise the nation's political and military power structure. It is worth looking at these new ideas to see if they will, indeed, save the day for Lebanon.

The crucial question is: Are these latest accords a genuine, fundamental reorganisation of political power flows within the country, or are the same old warlords simply creating shallow new institutions in which all the factions feel they have a man and therefore can claim to have satisfied their political demands? The tragedy of Lebanon has been shared by all the other Arab countries, in that the fragility of the Lebanese political system exists throughout the Arab World. The lack of opportunities for individuals to be involved in the governing of their lands and in the making of decisions that ultimately effect everybody's daily life has been and remains the most vulnerable aspect of the modern Arab World. It is interesting to see the states in the Gulf area, who are directly or indirectly involved in the war with Iran, prepare new strategies to deal with the threat that faces them. But rarely in the Arab World is there an opportunity for the sentiments of the masses of men and women to make themselves heard, and to produce the brand of powerful national policy that is backed, first and last, by the will of an entire people to fight for their country because they are involved in running their country.

Lebanon was unfortunate enough to be the one Arab country to bear the brunt of Arab weaknesses. If it is trying to make a start on the hard road back to political solvency and realism, by producing institutions of state that relate directly to and derive their legitimacy from the people of Lebanon, then we wish the country well, and hope it succeeds.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Promising agreement

THE LEBANESE government has just announced agreement on a security plan to re-unite war-divided Beirut, to open its port and airport and to re-shuffle the command of Lebanon's armed forces. The plan is a major step forward towards enhancing Lebanon's unity and ending the strife that lasted nine years and took the lives of nearly 60,000 people.

Needless to say, the implementation of the plan in full will be the real touchstone of Lebanese resoluteness to restore peace to that country. The Lebanese must be aware of the Israeli intentions at this moment and must be very careful in averting anything that might cause a rift in the cabinet, whose members took pains in reaching the reform plan.

Israel is eager to obstruct the implementation of this plan because: a. the plan emphasises the unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and so it rules out any partition which the Israelis had hoped would happen; b. if the plan succeeds, it will be a first step towards mobilising the Lebanese people's efforts for liberating their country from Israeli occupation; c. once the Lebanese crisis is over, the Palestine problem will surface again as the major important issue in the region and d. when the plan has been implemented, the Arabs will regain their self-confidence and start to re-build their solidarity.

#### Al Dustour: Agreement needs support

THE AGREEMENT announced by the Lebanese government Saturday is a major breakthrough for ending the conflict in Lebanon and restoring peace and stability. The arrangements for re-opening the port and the airport mark the beginning of the end to the ordeal and a first step towards establishing security as envisaged by the government's comprehensive plan.

The announcement of the reform-plan was accompanied by statements reflecting optimism on the part of all factions involved in the conflict, but we cannot minimise the obstacles which are still to be overcome for a full implementation of the agreement. This requires patience and diligence by the leaders of the various factions and more sincere efforts by the Lebanese people.

We expect obstacles because Israel and its agents in Lebanon will not be pleased to see a re-united country, and will not be happy to see reforms carried out for the sake of appeasing all factions thus promoting them to reach peace.

The Lebanese people, who look forward to the implementation of the plan should put all their might behind Prime Minister Rashid Karani and help him carry out his formidable mission for safeguarding Lebanon's unity and ending the sufferings of its people.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: All factions' responsibility

THE LEBANESE government has finally reached agreement on a reform plan that would restore peace and stability to Lebanon. But the most significant part of that agreement is probably that which tackle, the role of the armed forces, which can indeed safeguard the country's unity and prevent a recurrence of fighting in Beirut and other parts of the country.

The army is to be reformed and a new higher military council set up to supervise the re-organisation of the armed and security forces. This reform will undoubtedly help to maintain the country's unity, and it re-affirms the country's determination to arrive at lasting peace. The armed forces constitute the arm for the government to enforce law and order in Lebanon and to prevent the armed groups from re-appearing in the streets, fighting one another again, killing innocent people and destroying the country's economy.

Perhaps the formation of the new military council reflects the unity among the cabinet and a consensus reached among the leaders of the warring groups; and it displays their determination to maintain the unity and territorial integrity of their country. Each leader is responsible for his group and each one must shoulder his responsibility in preventing any further fighting and in working towards the establishment of peace.

Fouad Ajami is the director of Middle Eastern studies at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. He is the author of *The Arab Predicament*.

I LEARNED that Malcolm Kerr had been murdered shortly after I was ushered into the chancery of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo on the morning of Jan. 18. It was a Wednesday: I was keeping an appointment with Thomas Carolan, one of the embassy's political officers. On my way through the building to his office, I passed smartly dressed Marines who were standing guard. There was an air of tension. The previous April, the U.S. Embassy in Beirut had been blown up. Eight months later, in December 1983, terrorists had attacked the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait. The fate of the American diplomats in Iran was never far from mind. Embassies that once stood as symbols of power had somehow become vulnerable.

I had come to talk to Carolan about Lebanon, where he had been stationed in the mid-1970s. I also had the usual questions about Egypt — about the country's mood and about the American presence. Instead, we talked of Kerr's murder. In a gentle, subdued manner, Carolan offered what little information he had. Kerr, the fifty-two-year-old president of the American University of Beirut, had been shot and killed by two unidentified gunmen on the campus he loved and administered and tried to insulate from the fighting.

The following morning the Gazette, the bland English-language paper that caters to the foreign community in Cairo, ran a story about Kerr's death. It quoted an

unnamed source, an American academic, who attributed the murder to "U.S. Middle East policy." There was no further analysis. Who the killers were, what they represented, what they thought their victim represented — these things were not discussed. Perhaps amid the turmoil of this region, such as it is in a hellish time between seasons, it was enough for the Gazette that Malcolm Kerr had been an American. But how had such bitterness and cynicism come to be so acceptable and matter-of-fact? How had the American presence in the Arab World come to be marked by nervous guards and assassins? It had not always been so.

Kerr was born in Beirut in 1931, in the very hospital where he was pronounced dead. He was born into a community that, since the nineteenth century, had sought to establish a very different American presence in the Arab World, a philanthropic presence. His father was a professor of biochemistry at the American University of Beirut; his mother served as the university's dean of women. Malcolm Kerr grew up in the city's American enclave, left Lebanon to attend Princeton, and returned to the American University to take his master's degree. He did his doctoral work at Johns Hopkins and forged his academic career at UCLA, where he eventually became director of the von Grunebaum Centre for Near Eastern Studies. But he returned often to the region where he was born, refusing to study the Arabs from afar.

By 1979, Kerr was a visiting professor at the American University in Cairo; there, for two years, he taught Arab students who would have seemed strange to his father. These were the polished children of Egypt's rising classes, who attended the university in search of the American gloss crucial to success in the Egypt then being shaped by Anwar Sadat. The American presence in the region had come to mean foreign investors and multinational corporations; they brought new ways of dressing and behaving, a new rhythm. The American University of Cairo was where the ambitious prepared themselves for Western times.

I saw Kerr every now and then when I visited Cairo. We were studying the same material, even if from different angles. He was prone to be charitable in his judgments of Arabs and things Arab; I was at odds with the place. I was of the place, and felt more threatened by its ways. I grew up in an Armenian-Shi'ite ghetto northeast of Beirut. He grew up in a short cable-car ride — and a world — away.

Kerr took over as president of the American University of Beirut in the fall of 1982. But the city that greeted him was no longer the city of commerce and finance and gardens that he had known as a youth.

Seven years of civil war, and the Israeli invasion of that summer, had obliterated the world he longed for. Kerr returned to a different world, and he came bearing the burden of a different America, one implicated in the politics and feuds and battles of the region. First there had been missionaries from America, then teachers, like his father. The 1970s brought businessmen. The 1980s brought the Marines. It had happened so quickly.

What America? What America did Kerr's killers glimpse before the trigger was squeezed? What America did they kill? Perhaps they killed an old friend, someone who did not know that he no longer fit. Kerr insisted upon crossing the line separating the Arab and the American worlds. He seemed not to notice, or chose not to acknowledge, how twisted and blurred the line had become. The gunmen could have been among those who want things kept clear, who want the line drawn thick and strictly observed.

Perhaps Kerr's murderers believed they were killing their teacher, the American who brought with him such notions as liberty, freedom, and self-determination. Education had included a taste for these things, but it had led only to frustration: such ideals could not be realised. The men in Washington, those who ran the teacher's country, continued to support Arab leaders who had no use for democratic values. Those without liberty and representation, like the Druze and the Shi'ites, had taken up guns.

Or Kerr's killers may have had in their sights the father who had abandoned them, the father who could not provide what he had promised. Many of Kerr's friends suspect he was murdered by militiamen of the right-wing Christian Falange Party. The Maronite Christians, on whose behalf the Falangist fight, had a long list of grievances against the university. They objected to its location in (Muslim) West Beirut, to the strong Palestinian presence on its faculty, to the radical political currents filtering in among the students. *Whose side were the Americans on?* The Maronites believed that the Americans, the Marines and all the others, were in Beirut to maintain the Christian hold on the country. Kerr, a student of Islamic thought and Arab nationalism, was not their kind of American.

It had all become so complicated. There had been a time, not long ago, when Arabs and Americans had barely known each other. They had approached then, as strangers do, with caution and with grace. There followed a torrid affair and with grace. There followed a torrid affair and a messy one. In their embrace they discovered things they had failed at first to recognise. Passions brewed hatred. Approaches led to betrayals. The ways of a distant power and the sensibilities of a region jolted by sudden cultural change led to furious grasping and recoiling, an explosive ambivalence. Two worlds met: the encounter has issued forth a monster.

The Net, a novel by the Egyptian writer Sharif Hattata, speaks of this romance and ruin. Ruth Harrison, an American, has come to the new Egypt of the Sadat era, to study the country's labour unions, or so she says. In fact, she has links to American investors and intelligence agencies. She is part of the American advance into a once hostile and forbidden country. She is in Egypt to tempt it out of its austerity; she has travelled east to make her career. Attracted by her glamour and interested in the financial opportunities she can offer, Khalil Mansur becomes involved with Ruth Harrison. His staid wife is tied to the old world and its ways; Ruth Harrison offers unencumbered romance. His job with a union is a dead end; with Ruth Harrison's help, he becomes a highly paid representative of an American pharmaceutical company. Eventually, inevitably, the whole arrangement collapses. Ruth Harrison is murdered, by whom it is unclear. And the Department of Social Peace secures Khalil Mansur's conviction and sees to it that he is put to death.

Before his execution, Khalil Mansur speaks to himself of America in the sad, confused voice that echoes throughout the Arab World:

The fisherman's net is tightening. The fish have grown weary. All you need is money in the bank, hard currency preferred. The age of deprivation is behind us. A new age of pro-

## An American tragedy in the Arab World Part I

# The end of the affair

By Fouad Ajami

sperty has dawned. A new Egypt with... Inviting billboards... and new liberties: the liberty to buy and consume...

For more than 150 years, Americans have come to the Arab World with things that tantalise: knowledge, values, goods, ways of life. The Arabs have reached for these things. The exchange has not gone smoothly. The encounter has ended in tragedy.

#### Started with missionaries

The first Americans to venture into the Arab World, a world then ruled by Ottoman Turks, were missionaries, sent by missionary societies in Massachusetts and Connecticut and fired up with the desire to rehabilitate the wayward Christians of the East and to convert the Muslims and Jews. As James A. Field wrote in *America and the Mediterranean World, 1776-1882*, New England Protestantism, "like the gospel of commerce," was thought to have "universal applicability."

Two young graduates of the Andover Theological Seminary, Levi Parsons and Pliny Fisk, were the first to make the passage. They set out from Boston harbour in November 1819, ready "for angles great, in early youth to lead whole nations in the walks of truth." Parsons, who helped found a mission in Jerusalem, later reported that it was hard work, indeed, to carry the Gospel to "the people living heedless in the land where it was first proclaimed."

Other missionaries followed, young men from Amherst and Yale and, in time, young women from Mount Holyoke. By the 1820s, according to one Rufus Anderson, a missionary leader,

Americans had traversed the country of the Seven Churches of Asia; they had visited Egypt... and had crossed the desert into the Promised Land. Americans had visited Jaffa where Noah had built his Ark of gopher wood... New England feet had trod the ground of Jerusalem.

Yet, for all their travelling and preaching, the missionaries won few converts in this land of sects, sure truths, and religious hierarchies. But if the Gospel did not prevail, the more earthly knowledge the missionaries brought with them did begin to take root. Missionaries with medical skills were welcomed and admired. Others translated textbooks and primers and made flashcards to teach spelling. In 1834 missionaries brought a printing press to Beirut, and within two years they had printed some 381,000 pages.

A missionary from Vermont named Daniel Bliss was one of those who recognised that there was more hunger among the Arabs for knowledge than for the Protestant faith. With money raised from American and a few British sources, he helped found the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, later to become the American University. The college opened in 1866; its sixteen students studied under Bliss himself, two other missionaries, and a Lebanese mathematics tutor. One fundraising appeal had stressed that "proper pious men looking forward to the Gospel Ministry" would find a home at the college, but those who wanted to be lawyers, physicians, engineers, clerks, merchants, interpreters, and teachers were welcomed as well. The college was less a monument to faith than to learning, and as such it stood as a symbol of America's role in the Arab World in the last half of the nineteenth century.

To the college, and to other educational institutions founded by the missionaries, came all sorts of students. There were bright young men who were impressed by the missionaries' discipline, and by their books. Christian Arabs enrolled looking to revive and strengthen their connection to the West. Opportunists also stepped forth. One Hanna Al Haddad of Nazareth was blunt with the missionaries he sought to use. In a letter, he told them that he had often spoken on their behalf and acted as their "agent." He expected in return that they would provide him and his family (and his friends) with *himayah* (protection) and *zabar* (gold) and *manfa* (profit). The Druze in the mountains south of Beirut found a most peculiar use for the Protestants. After learning that the Christians had been exempted from military conscription, the Druze sought to be converted en masse. But the Egyptians, who occupied Greater Syria in the 1830s, and their local client, the prince of Mount Lebanon, were not so easily fooled.

#### Political dimension

These schemers had perceived a political dimension to the missionaries and their schools, and here they were not out of line. As the century drew to a close and the Ottoman Empire began to show cracks, Western notions of democracy and nationhood caught on among young, educated Arabs. Ottoman officials charged that the missionaries' classrooms were centres of sedition; the missionaries denied it. There might have been a leaflet here, a fiery speech there, but strictly speaking the missionaries were right: their books and lectures were free of political entanglements. But the Turks were right, too: it was something larger than leaflets or speeches that worried them.

T.E. Lawrence came to the Middle East before World War I to foment his own Arab Revolt against the Turks; he understood as well as anyone that the Americans had politicised their students. They had done so by the very act of teaching the way they

the time was right to make the American presence felt in the Middle East. On the way home from the Yalta conference in February 1945, Roosevelt played host to Ibn Saud, by then a business partner of Standard Oil, on board the USS Quincy in the Great Bitter Lake of the Suez Canal. The meeting lasted only five hours, but it stands out in retrospect as a dramatic prelude to postwar U.S. involvement in the Arab World.

It is difficult to imagine the gulf that separated the two leaders and their worlds. The passage north from Jeddah to the canal marked the first time Ibn Saud had set foot outside his country. The journey was made on the USS Murphy, a destroyer. The king and his entourage had turned up at the Jeddah harbour on the Red Sea with their own provisions, including a hundred sheep for slaughter along the way — all this for a trip of "two nights and one day," according to an account written later by the American envoy to Saudi Arabia, Colonel William A. Eddy. A compromise was reached: the king was allowed to bring seven sheep. He and his party were also permitted to pitch their tents on the deck. As Eddy explained, Ibn Saud firmly believed that "Allah gave Arabia the true faith and gave the Western world the iron." Even before the destroyer reached the canal, two of the king's sons had been introduced to American ways: they attended a film below deck that featured, as Eddy recounted, "Lucille Ball loose in a college men's dormitory late at night."

Fortified and made potent by the new American ideas in education: ideas which, when released in the old high Oriental atmosphere, made an explosive mixture. The American schools, teaching by the method of inquiry, encouraged scientific detachment, and free exchange of views. Quite without intention they taught revolution.

Dismissed in the West, Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were embraced as a symbol of possibility by Arab nationalists.

did, Lawrence noted in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* how the rise of Arab nationalism had been

fortified and made potent by the new American ideas in education: ideas which, when released in the old high Oriental atmosphere, made an explosive mixture. The American schools, teaching by the method of inquiry, encouraged scientific detachment, and free exchange of views. Quite without intention they taught revolution.

The Americans held out the possibility of change, and young Arabs responded to it. George Antonius, a leading Arab historian of the interwar generation, called the Americans the foster parents of this surge of nationalism. The Americans, he wrote, realised that what the Arab World needed "was a system of education consonant with its traditions." The missionaries provided it. The old order was doomed; American ways had hastened its demise.

World War I saw the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. It was a time when great change seemed possible. Zionists, Armenians, Arabs, and Greeks put forth their nationalist claims. All had in Woodrow Wilson a hero, a leader who would rise above the old diplomacy and the tarnished ways of Europe. Point twelve of Wilson's Fourteen Points argued that the former subjects of the Ottoman Empire be given an "unmolested opportunity of autonomous development." But that was not to be. Wilson was vanquished at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919; Britain and France drew the postwar map and divided the Arab World as if it were booty. Syria and Lebanon came under French rule, and Iraq and Palestine passed into British hands.

Dismissed in the West, Wilson's Fourteen Points were embraced as a symbol of possibility by Arab nationalists who now found themselves European colonial subjects. Tawfic Al Hakim, the influential Egyptian writer, wrote in the 1930s that, to his generation, the Fourteen Points had been a "gospel made up of love and peace." Europe, he noted sadly, had grown too old and cynical to accept the "Christ from the New World." It was not that Tawfic Al Hakim was particularly fond of America; he was, in fact, a Francophile. What appealed to him and to his generation was the American notion of a world freed for trade, as well as Wilson's respect for "subject people."

France and Britain maintained their uneasy hegemony in the Arab World until the end of World War II, unchallenged by the United States. There were those who urged President Roosevelt to take a more active role in the region, but Roosevelt deflected such advice. "Arabia is too far afield for us," he scribbled in the margin of an aide's policy paper in 1940. "Can't you get the British to do something?" If the American government had no interest in getting involved, American business did. It began with an invitation, Ibn Saud, the founder of the Saudi kingdom, was strapped for funds — the Depression had cut the number of pilgrims to Mecca, and thus diminished his coffers — and he had no choice but to overcome his aversion to "infidels" and solicit their capital and technology. In 1933, after outbidding the British, Standard Oil of California set up its first outpost in Saudi Arabia. By 1938, oil was flowing in the desert.

Seven years later, after the end of the war in Europe and the emergence of the United States as a global power, Roosevelt decided

the time was right to make the American presence felt in the Middle East. On the way home from the Yalta conference in February 1945, Roosevelt played host to Ibn Saud, by then a business partner of Standard Oil, on board the USS Quincy in the Great Bitter Lake of the Suez Canal. The meeting lasted only five hours, but it stands out in retrospect as a dramatic prelude to postwar U.S. involvement in the Arab World.

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#### The Jewish concern

Roosevelt wanted to meet with Ibn Saud for two reasons. There was the matter of Jewish immigration to Palestine. As Peter Grose writes in *Israel in the Mind of America*, Roosevelt had selected Ibn Saud as the strongman he could charm into persuading the Muslim World that it should support increased immigration. With the guardian of Mecca backing the idea of a Jewish Palestine, FDR reasoned, the conflict between Arab and Jew would eventually subside. The Jews would get land; the Arabs would get American dollars. It would be a simple. But Ibn Saud was not convinced. He spoke from a tradition that placed a high value on retribution. His solution: "Give (the Jews) and their descendants the choicest lands and homes of the Germans who had oppressed them."

Then there was the matter of American influence. Roosevelt was ready to challenge the British in the region, and if the meeting did not settle the matter of Palestine, it did establish which Western power would be dominant in the Arab World. Ibn Saud had watched in awe as the American ships fired their guns; he understood who now wielded the power. Winston Churchill heard of the meeting and fumed. Ibn Saud later accepted his invitation to meet with the British, but only after he had cleared it with Roosevelt. The imperial baton had been passed.

#### Pre-eminent power

The United States became the pre-eminent power in the Arab World precisely at the time when a new generation of Arab nationalists was coming into its own. The nationalist movement led by Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt began in the early 1950s as a mild protest against an Arabancien regime and against remnants of the European colonial presence. Many young Arabs nurtured the hope that America could be enlisted on their side in the interests of furthering its own ideals in the Middle East. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles visited Cairo in April 1953, and there was talk in Washington at the time that Arab nationalism could be tolerated and even harnessed. The nationalists were optimistic. Mohammed Heikal, an Egyptian journalist, captured the mood of that period:

The whole picture of the United States at that time was a glamorous one. Britain and France were fading, hated empires. The Soviet Union was five thousand miles away and the ideology of Communism was anathema to the Muslim religion. But America had emerged from World War II richer, more powerful, and more appealing than ever. Hollywood was churning out war pictures in which the Americans were the heroes and the others were the villains. Refrigerators, televisions, all the new instruments of the new life seemed to be coming from America. So the United States were an aura of success and glamour, shining out above the tarnished

failure of the old imperialists, and people were receptive to the idea of the Americans playing a major role in the Middle East.

But Dulles and the United States would let the Arab nationalists down. Hollywood films would continue to project a certain image of America, and the shipments of TVs and refrigerators to ports in the Middle East would, if anything, increase. The American style of life would be encouraged. But it became clear that the United States believed it no longer had the luxury of exporting the ideas of freedom, liberty, and self-determination that had been encouraged by earning interests (oil) to be maintained, and that meant making sure that those in power remained in power. There was the Soviet Union, poised to make moves in Egypt and elsewhere. The status quo, consumerism, anticommunism: this was what America now preached to the Arab World.

This new American Gospel spawned what the Egyptian writer Lewis Awad has called Arab "schizophrenia toward America." There was the memory of a "good America," and a strong addiction to American things. But there was also, and for the first time, a political grievance against America. America in the 1950s and early 1960s showed little of its more generous face to the Middle East. It had its oil clients in the Gulf to protect against nationalist pressures from Egypt and Syria. Nasser and the nationalists were "clients" of the Soviet Union; they could not be accommodated. The men in Washington came to see the Arab World as a desert where they had to draw the line, one more region in which the superpower struggle had to be waged. And so it would be until 1967, and the "Six Day War".

The Arabs blundered into that war and were badly beaten. They lost the peace as well, as the war produced a strengthened American alliance with Israel. In the late 1950s, in the wake of the Suez affair, President Eisenhower said that he would take an unequivocal stand against any Israeli claims in the Sinai. In the aftermath of the Six Day War, President Johnson too spoke of "territorial integrity," but he did little to protect it. The occupied lands remained occupied. A territorial status quo emerged from the war that the Arabs resented but could not overturn. America had the power; it could have afforded a more benign policy toward the Arabs. But the missionaries had long since been replaced by men preaching realpolitik. They assumed that there were no longer any Arabs who cared about liberty or democracy. Henry Kissinger, during the first Nixon administration, defined the Arab mind as "demented romantic."

Kissinger would change his mind. Two weeks after he was sworn in as secretary of state in the fall of 1973, the October War broke out. The oil embargo followed that winter: the price of crude quadrupled. The Arabs no longer appeared so romantic. Which is not to say that they appeared threatening — at least to some in America. New wealth was bringing the Arabs into the modern world. What American planners had once seen simply as a geopolitical entity to protect from communism had emerged as a major market. We had sent the Arab world missionaries, teachers, and diplomats. Now we sent salesmen.

A writer for *Fortune* who visited the Gulf states in early 1974 wrote: "In an age when many Americans bemoan the undesirable side-effects of industry, many Arabs have a passion to build a neo-American industrial state." Skip the politics, pass over the cultural differences, and by all means forget about preaching about democracy. There were vast new opportunities for the Pentagon, for the defense industry, for construction firms, for telecommunications companies. The customers, as *Fortune* reported in 1975, never "quibbled about the cost."

The new wealth, it was believed, would tame the political passions of the region. It did not work that way. As Ibn Saud said, it was only the "iron" of the infidels that was in demand. Those who remained faithful to Allah, those the salesmen never got to meet on their stopovers — those Arabs had been anything but tamed by the mores the Americans thought they were exporting along with their industrial parks and petrochemical plants. It took Khomeini to show America how wrong it had been. It took Khomeini to point up the difference between the iron and the ways of the infidel. He used cassette tapes to foment a fundamentalist revolution — Harper's magazine.

To be continued on Tuesday



## The London economic summit plays old game of divide and rule

Leaders of the rich nations recently held their tenth economic summit in London. They opted for administrative "solutions" to the problem of Third World debt, and ignored the impact of high American interest rates on debt repayments.

By Rupert Pennant-Rea

LONDON — The London economic summit rejected any far-reaching action to resolve the developing countries' debt problems. Instead the final communiqué called for banks to reschedule the debts for several years at a time for those countries which were "making successful efforts to improve their financial position".

In 1983 the full scope of the debt problems among developing countries became evident. An unprecedented number of countries had to reschedule their debt. This year the presidents of seven of Latin America's most indebted nations — Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela — took the unusual step of issuing a letter to the summit leaders. They warned that high interest rates and crippling debt payments were undermining the region's economic recovery.

Calling on the summit participants to take decisive action on the debt issue, the seven emphasised that their problems could not be resolved "only through contact with banks or with the isolated participation of international financial organisations". In contrast, the summit communiqué put its stamp on an approach to debt management on which both political leaders and bankers in the industrialised world seem to agree. This is the "case by case" approach which emerged from the annual meeting of the International Monetary Conference in Philadelphia a week before the summit.

In Philadelphia the bankers dealing with Mexico announced unexpectedly that in future Mexico would be treated differently from other debtor nations. Its debt repayments would be stretched out, the implication being that they would thereby be lightened. The London summit endorsed this departure from previous practice but how significant a departure is it?

The novelty can easily be exaggerated. The key words "case by case" are a measure of the unwillingness of western governments and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to support any comprehensive remedy for Third World debt. The "capping" of interest rates, or getting some international body to take over the banks' loans and rewrite them on easier terms, have been rejected. Dismissed too was a French summit suggestion that the West issue \$15 billion in "special drawing rights", the international currency of the IMF, which could be used by those countries most severely in debt to help ease their repayments.

The American government and the IMF consistently oppose any across the board prescription for debt relief. They argue that each debtor country presents a unique set of circumstances and must be handled individually.

Mexico has been singled out for special treatment on the grounds that it has made the greatest effort to tailor its policies to IMF design. If other countries follow the Mexican example they will expect, and will no doubt receive, the same indulgence. The principles of this attitude are as old as the IMF itself: any country that has changed

its policies to conform to an IMF agreement can obtain finance that would otherwise be withheld. The fact that the extra money will now come from commercial banks rather than the IMF is itself incidental.

The bankers have agreed to "multi-year rescheduling" for Mexico, a sensible but far from revolutionary concession. Instead of negotiating a new schedule for each loan as it becomes due, the banks will deal with several years' worth of loans at a time, pushing forward the repayment date for all of them at once.

Rescheduling a year's loans can take several months of work. In the case of Brazil, for example, the government and the banks spent most of last year trying to reschedule the 1984 loans. This approach creates the impression of near-permanent crisis. Much of the press comment has failed to appreciate the realities of year-by-year rescheduling, and so has presented them in terms of continuous disagreement.

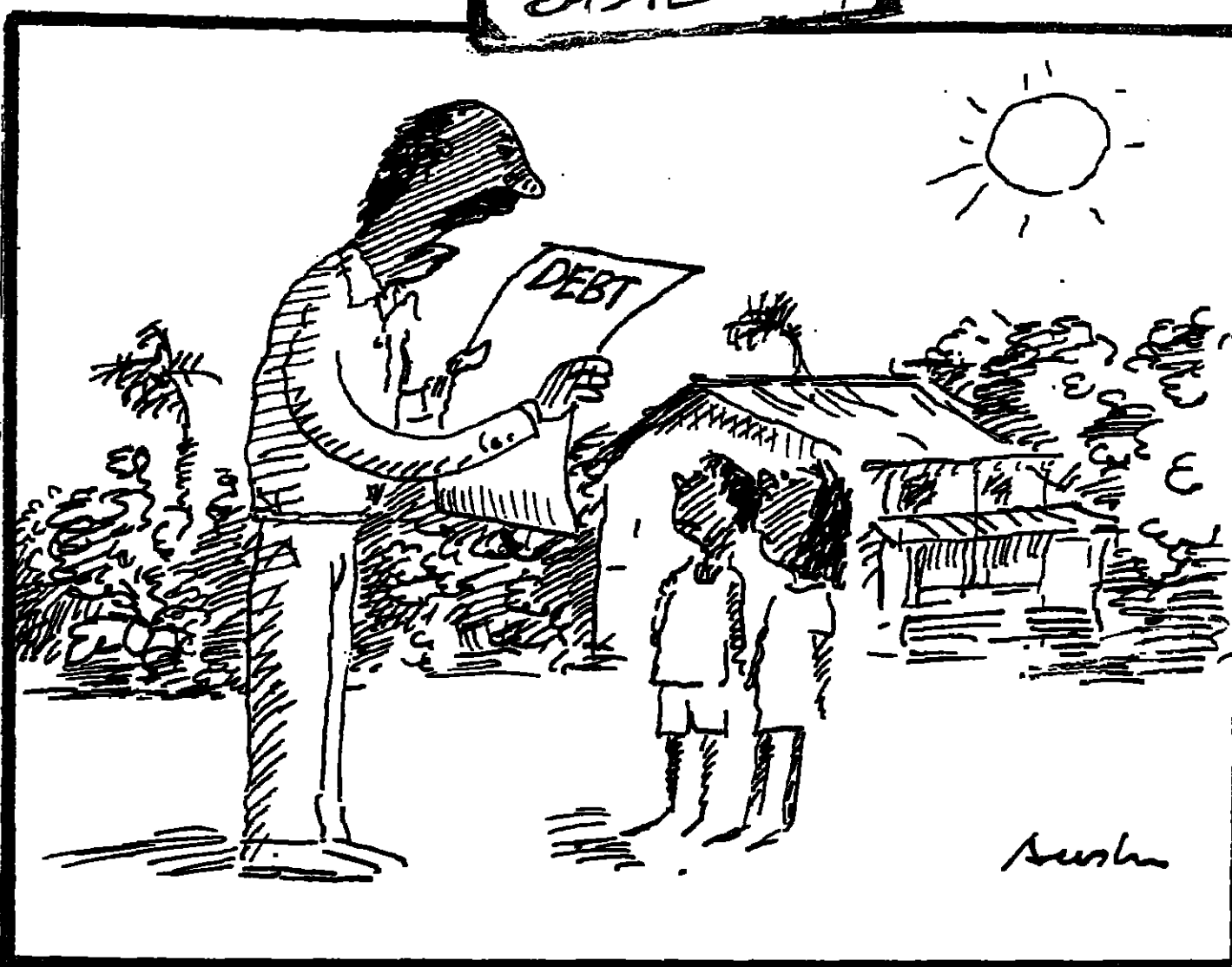
The need for multi-year rescheduling was bound to increase anyway, because of the "hump" of repayments faced by most debtors. Bank loans typically last six or seven years, so the big surge in lending in 1979-81 is due to mature over the next few years. Its renegotiation will be administratively more complicated than anything debtors and their bankers have experienced so far.

A smoother programme of debt repayments will make it easier for debtor governments to plan for the long term. But changing the profile of debt does not reduce its size. Nor, crucially, does it alter the interest rates that debtors have to pay.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates the current interest bill of all developing countries in 1984 at \$55 billion. On average between 1978 and 1982 interest paid by developing countries on medium and long term debts was rising at \$8 billion per year. A fall in world interest rates of one percentage point would save about \$3.5 billion for major debt holders.

Despite the urgent pleas of Third World countries, the debt issue might never have forced its way into the London summit if American interest rates had not risen two percentage points in the space of three months. This rise nearly wiped out the balance of payments advantage gained by developing countries on the back of economic recovery in the "North." The summit communiqué contained some predictable platitudes on that subject, but nothing that can be seriously expected to lead to lower interest rates.

As soaring interest rates are critical to the whole issue of debt, the next few months are bound to test the case by case approach. If interest rates were to fall significantly, any administrative changes in the handling of debt would be overshadowed. If rates continue to rise, multi-year rescheduling will be powerless to avert disaster. Besides the issue of American interest rates, the contribution of the London summit seems largely irrelevant. The Third World is likely to see it as an exercise in divide and rule. — Earthscan feature.



"Some day, my children, this will be yours."

## Bolivia, Brazil plan to bridge the Andean rail gap

A major rail link between Bolivia and Brazil is being planned despite major technical and financial difficulties. If completed it would have major implications for Latin American trade, says Robert Del'Junaro, recently in La Paz.

BOLIVIA — Bolivia and Brazil are planning an ambitious rail link that could lead to a trans-Andean rail system linking major sea-ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The difficulties in achieving it are immense but, if completed, it would not only facilitate trade within South America but also provide a short-cut between Brazil and its trading partners in Japan.

The shortage of development capital in Brazil and Bolivia, dilapidation of the existing rail systems, the lack of homogeneous customs regulations and the residue of a century of bad relations between Bolivia and its Pacific neighbour, Chile, all militate against success.

Nevertheless, discussions and plans are being pushed ahead with greater vigour at present.

The Bolivian and Brazilian commissions dealing with the project met in May to evaluate technical data from ENFE, the Bolivian state railway network, as part of their current feasibility study.

The gap in what would be a railway system between the Chilean ports of Antofagasta and Arica on the Pacific, and the Brazilian port of Santos on the Atlantic, consists of 390 kilometres of mainly mountainous terrain between Aiquile and Santa Cruz in Bolivia.

According to the timetable laid down by the commissions, preliminary design and engineering studies should be finished in May 1986, and the whole project be ready to enter the construction stage in 1987.

Until then Bolivia and Brazil will probably be able to develop

the project from their own resources — but finance from elsewhere would be needed before the project could go any further.

Sr. Luis Vidal, chairman of the Bolivian commission, said that the government in La Paz would be seeking about \$400 million towards the construction cost, at current prices of about \$1.2 million per kilometre of line to be built.

There are 390 kilometres in the gap so a total cost of about \$470 million is envisaged.

This includes stations and systems of communication and traffic control.

The advantages of extra revenue for the three ports and the Bolivian railways are clear. But, apart from Bolivia, Brazil and Chile, Japanese interests are also keen on the project.

The complete railway would move Brazilian goods — especially agricultural produce from in and around São Paulo state —

to a Pacific port and thus avoid the long sea trip along the Brazilian coast to the Panama Canal or around Cape Horn.

It would also transport Japanese exports to the industrial heartland of Brazil — already an important Japanese market.

So Japan is seen by the commissions as a likely source of finance for the scheme.

The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank will also be approached.

It is clear, though, that the Bolivian rail system would have to

improve for the rail link to be effective. The existing Brazilian leg of the link — from Santos via São Paulo city to Curitiba on the Bolivian frontier — functions well enough.

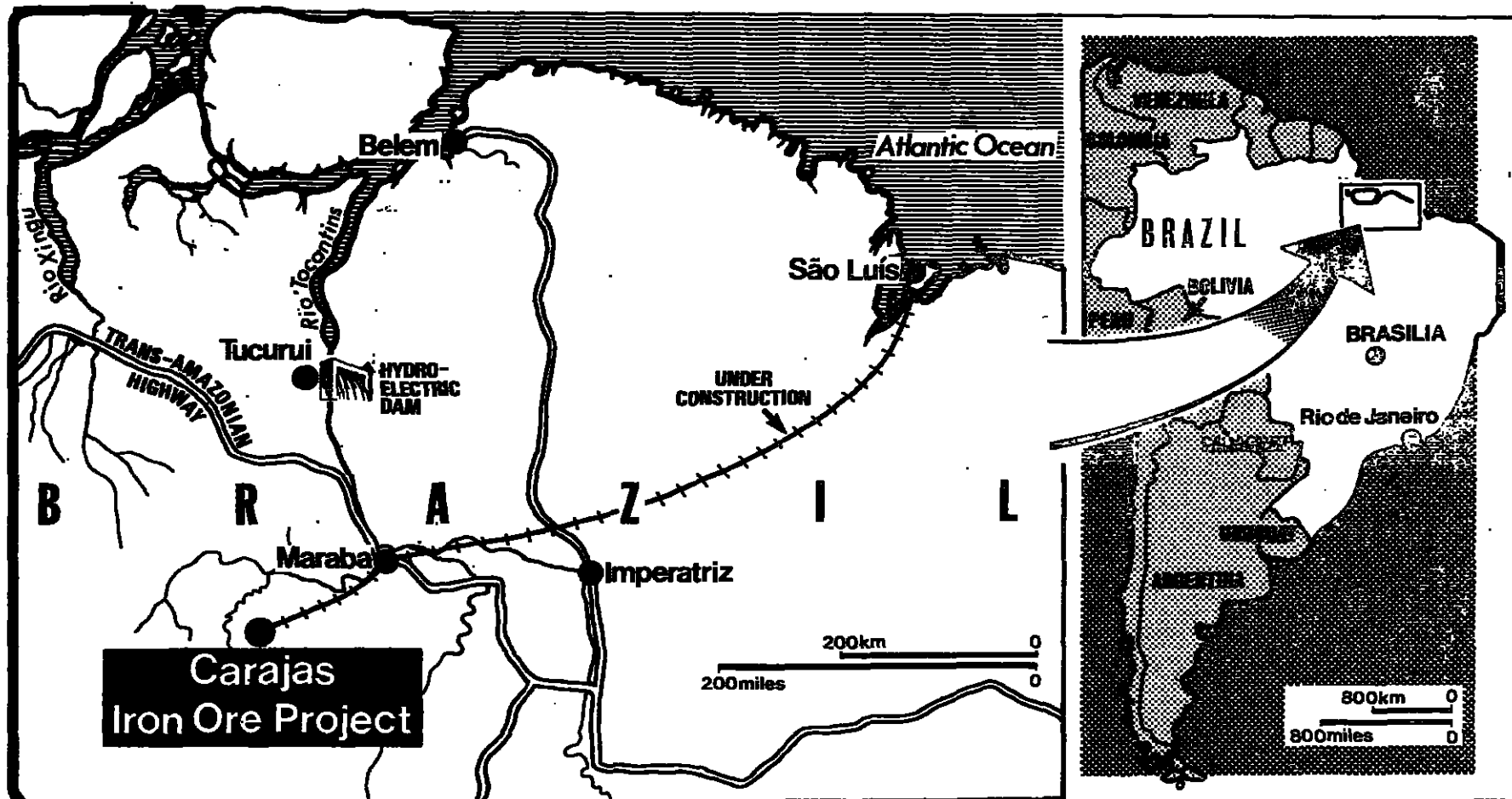
But the metre-gauge Bolivian network has to cope with natural disasters and extraordinarily difficult terrain, as well as lack of finance, equipment and skilled personnel.

Already this year, various stretches of the existing lines have been out of action for weeks at a time because of damage caused by

persistent heavy rains.

Apart from the 340 miles of new line, particular attention would have to be paid to upgrading the permanent way, and to developing junctions at Oruro and Uyuni. The latter already handles much traffic in Bolivian mineral trains travelling to and from Antofagasta.

Besides, Chilean authorities would need to expand facilities at Antofagasta and Arica, to take full advantage of a completed rail link with the Atlantic. — Financial Times news features.



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## France survives dramatic semifinal against Portugal

MARSEILLES, France (R) — France, the sun kings of soccer, survived near eclipse by Portugal in the dramatic European Championship semifinal here Saturday night and will shine again in next Wednesday's final in Paris.

Portugal, worthy heirs of Eusebio's famous World Cup team of 1966, were just six minutes of extra time away from pulling off the biggest upset of the tournament. Then France struck twice to clinch a 3-2 victory in a two-hour thriller.

Michel Platini's 119th-minute winner — his eighth goal in four matches — gave the match its last dramatic twist. But the game would have been beyond the rescue even of the great French master if his unsung teammate Jean-Francois Domergue had not netted two earlier goals to celebrate his 27th birthday.

"Tonight we came back from hell. When Portugal scored in extra time I thought our dream of reaching the final was shattered. I really thought it was my last game," French manager Michel Hidalgo said.

Hidalgo hopes to crown his imaginative eight-year reign in the final in Paris on Wednesday before abdicating his throne. His men joyfully seized their final place in advance of the other semifinal being played in Lyons Sunday night between Denmark and Spain.

Domergue, in the side only because first choice left back Manuel

Amoros is under suspension for butting Danish substitute Jesper Olsen in the tournament opener, put France ahead with a 25th minute free-kick which fooled almost everyone in the Velodrome stadium.

Platini, brought down in front of the penalty box by Jaime Pacheco, had scored from much the same place with a free-kick against Yugoslavia last Tuesday. But it was Domergue, not Platini, who stepped up to squeeze a left-foot shot inside goalkeeper Bento's right post.

Bento needed to be at his heroic best to deny France in the second half as Alain Giresse, Platini and Luis Fernandez peppered away to goal.

But it was Portugal who found the net 16 minutes from the end of normal time when the irrepressible Fernando Chalana floated over a cross for Jordao to head in at the right post.

Jordao, a 31-year-old veteran who has graced the national side for the last 12 years, then put Portugal in sight of victory eight minutes into extra time. He volleyed in another Chalana cross, his shot bouncing over goalkeeper Joel Bats and into the French net to give the Portuguese a 2-1 lead.

But just when it seemed the dreams of the host nation had been shattered, Domergue popped up in the penalty box to ram home his second goal in the 114th minute and make it 2-2.

France, roared on with chants of "allez les bleus", poured forward again. Jean Tigana, celebrating his birthday like Domergue, made one more foray into the box, and Platini was there, pausing for what seemed an eternity before striking the deciding goal past the admirable Bento.

It was a joyful reawakening from a recurrent nightmare as France broke the jinx which had seen them beaten in the three previous semifinals they had contested in major tournaments in their 80-year history.

They had stumbled in the last four at the 1958 World Cup, the 1960 European Championship and, most recently, the 1982 World Cup in Spain when from 3-1 up in extra time they lost to West Germany on penalties.

## Navratilova continues search for all-time greatness

LONDON (R) — The search for all-time greatness motivates Martina Navratilova as much as the prospect of a fifth Wimbledon singles title now she has subdued all her rivals again in the run-up to Monday's start of the championships.

Navratilova, who with John McEnroe gives Wimbledon two of its strongest-ever favourites for the singles crowns, won the Eastbourne event Saturday in the final Wimbledon prelude.

It reduced the odds on her taking a third successive Wimbledon title to an overwhelming 6-1 on in the eyes of the British bookmakers. McEnroe is 11-4 on.

The 27-year-old Czechoslovak-born American's victory in the French Open two weeks ago made her the holder of all four "Grand Slam" titles and earned her a \$1 million bonus.

It also brought suggestions from qualified long-time observers of the women's game that she is no longer just high on the list of all-time greats, she now leads it.

That is an important matter to Navratilova. "I want to become the best player I can be and see where that leaves me in the history of the game," she said Saturday.

"This was a very satisfactory Wimbledon warm-up, though I always do seem to play well in the finals these days. Once I get there, I seem to relax," she said after beating American Kathy Jordan 6-4, 6-1 in the Eastbourne final.

Besides the fact that she is playing better than ever, Navratilova's task may be simpler than ever this time because so many players who have posed problems for her in the past are missing.

Americans Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger, seeded third and fourth last year, are both victims of chronic injury problems — and, in Jaeger's case, possible disenchantment with the game — which cast doubts that they will ever return to top competition.

Two veterans who are former Wimbledon champions, American Billie Jean King and Evonne Goolagong of Australia, are in semi-retirement and both may now be finished with top tennis.

It is difficult to see a match that might tax Navratilova here, certainly not in the first three rounds. But she could find problems in the quarter-final if her opponent turns out to be new Italian Open Champion Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, who took the title by beating Chris Evert Lloyd in the final.

Maleeva, 17, is a gifted player with strong attacking instincts which could bother the champion. Navratilova's doubles partner Pam Shriver, the American with whom she has also won the doubles Grand Slam, should meet her in the semifinals, and it was Shriver who beat her in the 1982 U.S. Open to delay by a year her first victory in that event.

But her main rivals, second and third seeds Lloyds and Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, are both in the other half of the draw.

Lloyd cannot have been encouraged by her loss to Jordan in the Eastbourne semifinals, and may have trouble justifying her second seeding. Mandlikova, who handed Navratilova her only 1984 defeat last January, may be a better bet to reach the final.

In the men's event McEnroe can also see his closest adversaries, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and compatriot Jimmy Connors, in the other end of the draw. But the defending champion, under pressure here to keep his notorious temper in check, cannot rest easy.

The draw is certainly tougher than either Lendl, who beat McEnroe in the French final a fortnight ago, or Connors have to contend with.

McEnroe plays Paul McNamee of Australia on centre court Monday in what could be a severe opening test, and subsequent matches could also be troublesome.

The seeds he could meet are compatriots Bill Scanlon, who beat him in the U.S. Open last year, and Vitas Gerulaitis, who has beaten him in the past. Then Sweden's Mats Wilander, who upset him on grass while winning the Australian title last December, could threaten him in the semifinals.

Lendl, a semifinalist last year, has a chance to get comfortable on grass in the early rounds while he prepares for the tougher tests ahead. His first opponent is U.S. veteran Dick Stockton.

Connors' most dangerous match could be his first, against black Californian Lloyd Bourne, but if he comes through that he should be safe until he meets compatriot Tim Mayotte, the 16th seed, in the fourth round.

Mayotte always does well here. Connors had to go to 4-7 in the third set to beat him in the London grass court event this month.

## Piquet grabs pole position in Detroit race

DETROIT (R) — Nelson Piquet, the reigning World Champion plagued by a string of mechanical failures, is wondering whether his car will survive Sunday's Detroit Grand Prix and put him back on the road for the 1984 title.

Piquet grabbed the pole position for the race through the streets of America's "motor capital" with a blistering final qualifying time of one minute 40.980 seconds in his turbo-charged Brabham.

The 31-year-old Brazilian won the Canadian Grand Prix in Montreal last Sunday, his first success of the season after failing to finish in six races.

But after clipping about 3.5 seconds off last year's best qualifying time with a top speed of 143.434 kmh Saturday, Piquet said: "I think it will be very difficult to finish this race because this track is so hard on cars."

Asked if Detroit could mark an upturn in his fortunes, Piquet told reporters: "We've won four poles in seven races this season but we didn't finish in six of them... if this is a turning point, we'll see Sunday."

In the final qualifying session,

Piquet was followed by Alan Prost of France in a McLaren, Nigel Mansell of Britain in a Lotus, defending Detroit Champion Michele Alboreto of Italy in a Ferrari, Elio de Angelis in a Lotus and Derek Warwick of Britain in a Renault.

Piquet, who finished fourth in Detroit last year, declined to predict whether he would be able to repeat his Montreal success because of what he called the rough condition of the course.

A Brabham team spokesman said the sharp turns on the course which snakes along Detroit's waterfront and through the city's business district meant that Piquet and the other drivers would "have to play the throttle like a violin."

Position on the grid is regarded as vital because the 4.02 km course through narrow city streets makes it very difficult for cars to pass each other.

Prost, last year's runner-up for the Formula One World Championship, said he doubted he could match Piquet's time but said his position on the front grid should place him in a strong position.

## World Champion Cram wins 800m

LONDON (R) — World 1,500 metres champion Steve Cram won the 800 metres but limped off the track with an achilles tendon injury after the race at the British AAA Championships at Crystal Palace here Sunday.

Then Sebastian Coe, the Olympic 1,500 champion, was beaten over that distance by compatriot Peter Elliott and may have lost the chance of defending his title in Los Angeles next month.

Cram, 23, who has already been selected for the Olympic 1,500, was making his final attempt to double up in the games in the 800, for which Coe and Elliott were selected earlier.

The other leading candidate for that last 800 position on the British team, Steve Ovett, did not race Sunday.

Cram won in one minute 46.84 seconds, a time which may not be

fast enough to earn selection over Ovett. But he hobbled the last couple of strides and limped off the track and sat down at the end of the race.

He said he did not believe the injury was serious. "I have had achilles trouble in training all week and the muscle tightened up in the final five metres of the race."

"I have to find out whether it is a strain or a spasm. If it is just a spasm, I should be able to run in Oslo on Thursday."

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Travellers to the U.K. are strongly advised to make their visa applications no later than Tuesday June 28.

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Performances: 12-5-5:30-9

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# U.S. to maintain pressure on Tokyo

WASHINGTON (R) — Buoyed by its recent success in opening the Japanese economy to some foreign investment, the Reagan administration plans to keep on chipping away at Tokyo's system of protective economic barriers.

Administration strategists are convinced that many forces in Japan, including the banking community, favour liberalisation and that the bureaucrats who run the system realise change is in the air.

With President Reagan seeking reelection this year, a go-tough approach to Tokyo over what Washington considers its unfair trade advantage is likely to be well-received by American voters.

Last month, after lengthy and difficult talks, the two countries concluded an accord designed to bolster the yen as an international currency and open up Japan's financial markets.

U.S. officials believe the agreement was reached partly as a result of a decision by the American side to show more frustration in public over Japan's negotiating stance.

"We got angry and it worked," one official said recently.

This outspoken approach was evident when Treasury Secretary Donald Regan banged his hand on the podium during a March press conference in Tokyo, saying that Washington would no longer accept what it viewed as stalling techniques by the Japanese.

The agreement with the Japanese includes three main points:

- It allows for development of the tiny Euroyen market, where Japanese can borrow yen outside Japan, a move that will lead to more internationalisation of the Japanese currency.
- It eases the stringent rules under which foreign banks operating in Japan had to operate, allowing wider freedom to compete in the domestic market for business.
- It begins the process of deregulating interest rates in Japan, a move that will narrow the gap between U.S. rates and those in Tokyo.

— Faced with a trade deficit of more than \$120 billion and a growing current account deficit, which includes financial dealings between countries, the Reagan administration also hopes that eventually the accord will result in a stronger yen.

The trade deficit, \$25 billion of which comes from dealings with Japan, is viewed in part as a result of the strong U.S. dollar.

If other currencies, including the yen, were to strengthen against the dollar, U.S. goods would be more competitively priced overseas, and foreign goods would be more expensive and thus less attractive in the affluent American market.

U.S. exporters have been especially upset about their problems in competing overseas, and there is deep concern that the trade deficit could derail the strong economic advance which Mr. Reagan hopes will propel him to a second term.

Administration officials have said the agreement with the Japanese is not likely to bring about a speedy re-alignment of currency values, although they maintain that some progress will be made eventually.

Treasury Under-Secretary Beryl Sprinkel, who negotiated the May accord with Tokyo, made clear earlier this month in testimony to Congress that Washington would insist on further liberalisation in future talks.

"It is not the beginning or end of the process," Mr. Sprinkel told a subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

He said Washington will press Japan for more liberalisation of domestic Japanese interest rates and the introduction of new financial instruments with market-determined rates.

In addition, the United States wants a further strengthening of the Euroyen market, saying it has the potential to become one of the world's largest trading areas.

If Japan decides to resist, the administration is certain to point out that while it is opposed to protectionism, many in Congress representing districts with high unemployment feel very differently.

# France seeks new markets in India

NEW DELHI (R) — France, which lost its last colonial foothold in India just 22 years ago, has moved into key sectors of the Indian economy in a determined drive to increase its share of new markets.

French involvement ranges from the sale of 40 Mirage jet fighters and fuel for India's first nuclear power station to joint ventures to make equipment for India's telephone system.

The head of the Indo-French chamber of commerce and industry, Mr. A. Ghosh, said "France has realised its trade potential with other European Community countries is limited. They make the same things as she does. So it has decided to expand trade with India in areas of maximum potential — oil, energy, telecommunications and defence."

And a former Indian ambassador in Western Europe commented: "For their own economic survival, the industrialised countries will have to find new markets in the Third World."

"These markets will come into being only if the rich countries transfer technology and resources to the Third World. France realises this better than anyone else in the industrialised world."

France lost most of its possessions in India to Britain two centuries ago, retaining only the small enclave of Pondicherry and a few other settlements on the southwest coast. These were ceded to India in 1962.

Bankers and traders date the start of France's economic drive into India from 1980, when then president Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing paid the first visit here by a French head of state.

The momentum was kept up by Mr. Francois Mitterrand who came to power in 1981. Mr. Mitterrand and his ministers for industry, energy, agriculture and external affairs have visited India.

The major success of the drive has been the \$510 million sale of the jet fighters to India in 1982. The first is due for delivery later this year.

France is also competing to supply 27 helicopters, mostly for use in India's offshore fields — a deal worth more than \$100 million — and for technical collaboration on design and production of a light combat aircraft.

India plans to spend \$12.5 billion over five years on telecommunications from next April. Out of more than 700 million people, only 3.2 million have phones and Indians describe their telephone system as the worst in the world.

France has also homed in on oil, one of India's biggest successes, where production has leapt to 25.5 million tonnes in the year which ended in March from 10.46 million in 1981-82. The figure is targeted to rise to at least 50 million by 1990-91.

The French firm Compagnie Francaise du Pétrole is one of the few foreign firms involved in oil development in India's main field, Bombay High, off its west coast.

France has also replaced the United States in providing enriched uranium to India's Tarapur nuclear plant, near Bombay.

The U.S. pulled out after India refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which it said was discriminatory and perpetuated dependence on the major nuclear powers.

Mr. Ghosh sees economic changes in France as one reason for its wooing of India. "The government is cutting subsidies to its sick industries like coal, steel and shipbuilding," he said.

Thousands of people will lose their jobs and will have to be re-employed in export-oriented industries, he added.

French exports to India grew to \$275 million in the 1983-84 financial year from \$36.7 million in 1972-73, while its imports rose to \$225 million from \$47 million over the same period, he said.

# Opponents agree British coalminers strike could stretch into next year

LONDON (R) — Britain's beleaguered coalfields appear to be headed for a winter of discontent in a prolonged strike that could lame the once-proud industry and bankrupt thousands of miners.

The hot-blooded dispute, which has set miner against miner and drawn police into violent clashes with pickets, shows no sign of settlement after 15 weeks of sound and fury.

Increasingly it has taken on the look of a personal slugging match between a hard-line advocate of raw capitalism and a firebrand orator who seeks a socialist prescription for the industry's sickness.

Mr. Ian Macgregor, 72-year-old American chairman of the state-owned National Coal Board, warned last week in letters to all 180,000 miners that the strike could run into 1985, with grave consequences for their livelihoods.

Mr. Arthur Scargill, flamboyant President of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), returned the "punch-by-depunching" Macgregor's "Americanism" and saying his letters would stiffen resistance in the coalfields.

Neither opponent now disputes that the strike could still be going on next year. That dismal prospect brought fresh calls for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to intervene before further damage was done.

However, the pleas, mostly from the opposition Labour Party with rumblings of support from some of the ruling Conservatives, apparently fell on deaf ears.

Mr. Scargill, 46, a natty dresser who wears a baseball cap while marshalling picket lines, says Mrs. Thatcher wants to starve the miners and their families into submission.

Nevertheless, he vows to carry on the NUM's controversial campaign aimed at thwarting coal board plans to close 20 unprofitable pits with the loss of 20,000 jobs.

Mr. Macgregor, who was born in Scotland but forged his career in U.S. big business, vigorously denies Mr. Scargill's claim that the coal board has drawn up a "hit list" of more than 80 collieries where 70,000 miners now work.

If these were closed, Britain would be left with less than 100 working pits. Already there have been warnings that if the strike goes on until the end of the year up to 40 currently viable pits will have to shut their gates.

Mr. Macgregor and Mr. Scargill, who differ on nearly everything, are most at variance over the effect on ordinary Britons of a strike going on for month after month.

Soon after the beginning of the walk-out, Mr. Macgregor said the electricity industry had enough coal in stock to last well into the autumn. In addition, he said, the coal board had a stockpile of 21 million tonnes.

Mr. Scargill dismissed this claim as fanciful, saying that stocks could soon run out when the cold weather began.

The clear implication was that Britons had better start thinking about a repetition of the 1974 mid-winter strike by miners, which led to a three-day working week, savage power cuts and voters ousting Edward Heath's Conservative government.

Mr. Scargill, though outwardly optimistic, faces formidable unresolved problems at the helm of the miners' union.

An ex-miner himself, he has been accused of splintering the NUM by calling the strike without holding a national ballot, as set out in the union rules.

Four out of five British pits have been shut down by the strike, but men who defied the NUM and went on working have been harassed by "flying pickets" brought in from mining areas rock solid behind Mr. Scargill.

Bloody clashes have flared between strikers and non-strikers and between police and pickets in some of the worst industrial violence since World War II.

The bill so far to local authorities for extra policing to protect working miners has been estimated at between £35 and £50 million (\$49 and \$70 million).

Mr. Scargill also has to contend with the fears of strikers and their families who dread the dispute could leave them penniless.

In Yorkshire, one of the regions most loyal to the union, families have had to sell cars and other belongings. A "soup kitchen" in the town of Barnsley provides free meals for miners, financed by public collections.

Miners get no strike pay from the NUM. Some men who were earning £170 (\$240) a week now have a household income of just over £40 (\$55).

However, the union has enormous financial reserves. Its pension fund alone is an investment fortune running to more than 200 million (\$280 million).

Another major headache for Mr. Scargill has been his failure to win outright support from steel workers for the NUM's blockade on supplies of coal and coke to Britain's five big steel plants.

Steel unions, worried about possible job losses, are insisting they must have enough fuel to keep blast furnaces ticking over. But railwaymen and seamen have offered to stop deliveries if the steelmen refuse to halt production while the strike goes on.

Mr. Scargill remains confident of victory, but Mr. Macgregor sees no triumph for either side.

"In the end, nobody will win," he told miners. "Everybody will lose — and lose disastrously."

Britain said to block Malaysian flights bid

LONDON (R) — Britain has rejected a Malaysian request to increase the number of Malaysian Airline Systems (MAS) flights between London and Kuala Lumpur, the Sunday Times said Sunday.

It said British Airways (B.A.) was trying to protect its close relationship with Singapore and prevent Malaysia from building up its capital as a gateway to South East Asia.

The London government and state-owned B.A. were "conniving" to fix the number of flights on the route, it added.

At secret talks last month British government officials rejected suggestions by Malaysian officials that MAS should be allowed to take advantage of growing demand on the route by increasing its flights from four to five a week, the paper said.

British Airways runs four weekly flights to Kuala Lumpur, two of which fly on to Australia after a stopover.

But the Sunday Times said it also runs six flights a week to Australia through nearby Singapore and is able to pick up hundreds of London-bound Malaysians there.

No B.A. or transport ministry spokesman was available to comment on the report.

# Japan to issue three new design banknotes

TOKYO (R) — Japan will put three new banknotes into circulation on Nov. 1, changing colours and adding raised type in braille for the blind. The Bank of Japan said the notes, for 1,000 yen (\$4.4), 5,000 yen (\$22) and 10,000 yen (\$44) would cost the country about 100 billion yen (\$440 million) in changing cash dispensers and vending machines. Bank officials told Reuters the new notes would have 13 to 15 colours. They said it would be the first design revision for the major three banknotes in more than 20 years. The changeover would take about six months to complete, they added. A bank official said seven countries now issue notes in braille but this would be the first time for Japan.

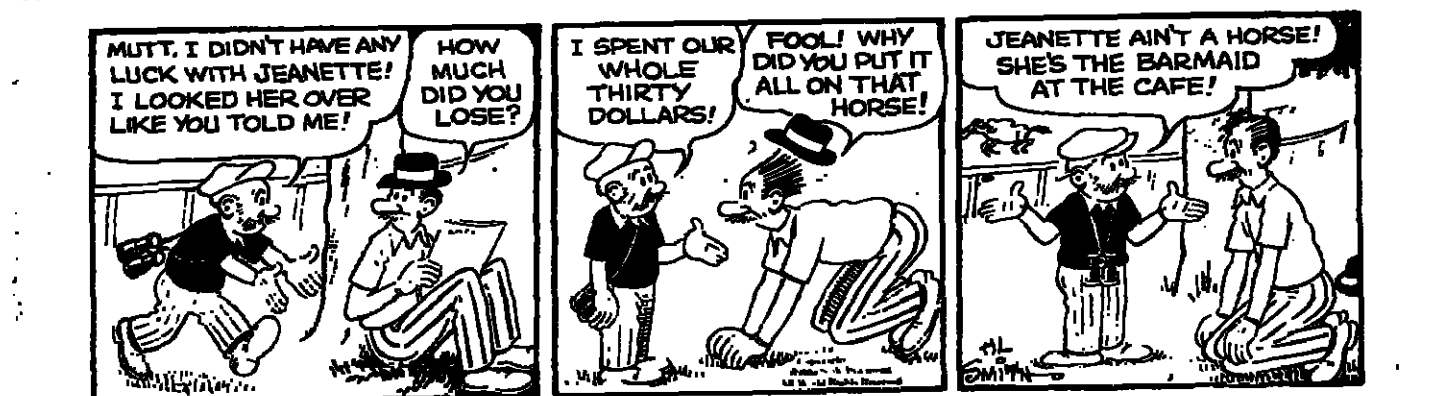
# THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



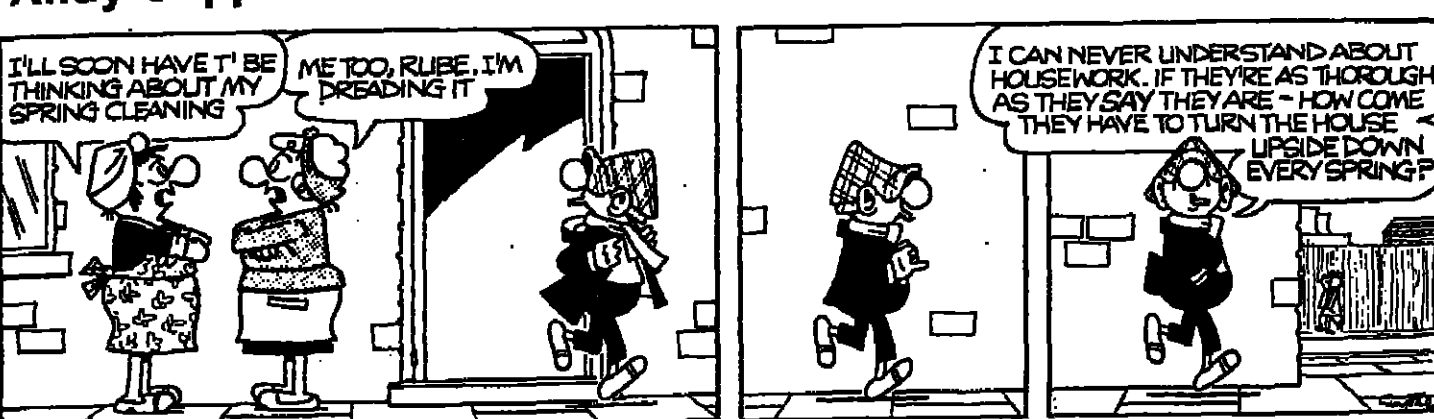
# Peanuts



# Mutt 'n' Jeff



# Andy Capp



# Saudi riyal deposit rates ease in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Interest rates on large Saudi riyal deposits at offshore banks in Bahrain tended to ease in moderate trading Sunday as some banks placed funds ahead of this week's Eid Al Fitr holiday, dealers said.

Most banks already appeared to have squared positions ahead of the holiday, they said. But some Saudi Arabian banks were Sunday lending funds rather than leaving them idle over the holiday, which tended to bring rates down about 1/8 point from Saturday, they added.

Some banks quoted one month deposits at 11-3 3/8 per cent, three months at 11-7 1/2 per cent, and six months at 12 1/2-3 4 per cent. Other banks continued to quote Saturday's rates. The spot riyal was quoted at 3.5105/13 to the dollar, compared with 3.5111-15 Saturday.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You feel that you do not have enough of the wherewithal to have the many practical benefits in life that you desire and are apt to make the mistake of being too fearful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Fine day to steer clear of arguments with those in business and to have more pleasant relations with them.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are anxious to gain personal aims, but need the cooperation of others concerned, so try to get it. Be charming.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Begin the new week wisely by sitting in the privacy of your study and figure out how best to improve conditions around you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't let a well-meaning, but forceful friend tell you what you should do and get on your nerves.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Important that you are careful in the outside world and safeguard your good reputation. Not a good day for asking favors.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You want to rush right into new projects, but you had better study them well before taking any action.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be conscientious in handling bills and don't argue with those in business. Make the evening a happy one at home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are at a stubborn bypass with a partner, so it is best to compromise and come to an early agreement.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You feel you are not getting as much done as you would like to, but be patient and know you are doing well enough.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to get into less expensive recreation than you had in mind or you later regret spending too much money.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) There may be an unfortunate altercation at home, but keep silent and it soon blows over. Not a good time for entertaining.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Much care must be exercised in driving both during the day and in the evening. Walk with care also.

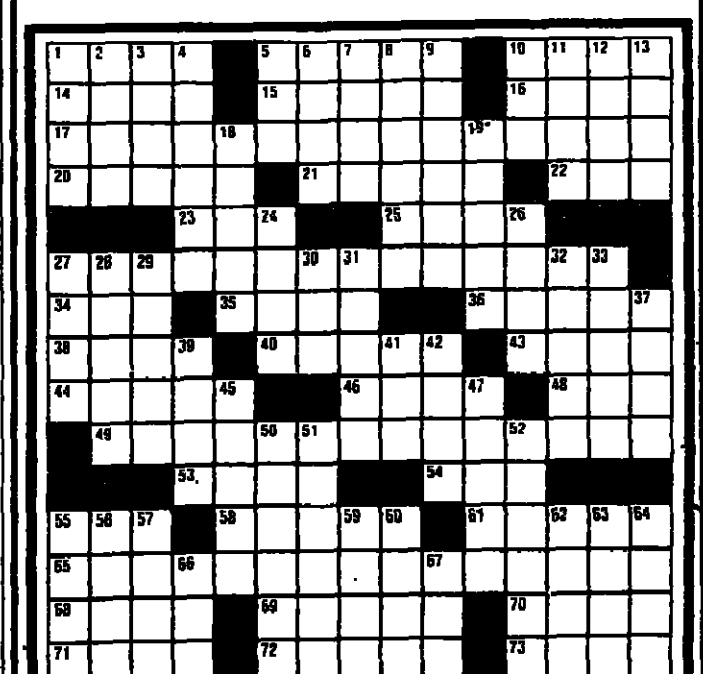
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she can easily comprehend difficult problems and can solve them, but give good spiritual and ethical training so that your progeny can combine this with the practical for best results. Teach to be more broad-minded.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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# THE Daily Crossword by Christy Ridley

ACROSS	35 "A — and hungry look"	68 Stringed instrument	29 Harbinger of spring
1 Uncoouth	36 Cylindrical bins	69 Notions	30 Falstaff's friend
5 Summit	38 Philippine island	70 Peter the pianist	31 Only — a customer
10 Construct beam	40 Choose	71 A US president	32 Extravagant ad
14 Fixed measure	43 Standout	72 Cuban dance	33 Conductor George
15 Lariat	44 Blade	73 Siberian river	37 Fat
16 A few	46 Crew		39 Aerial mysteries
17 Footwear of old	48 Hwy.		41 So-so grade
20 — the Riveter	49 Hare	DOWN	42 GWTW plantation
21 In unison	53 Brittle	1 Ger. region	45 Pitchers
22 Explosive	54 Turk. official	2 Freshwater mussel	47 Enchantment
23 108	55 Line	3 Excavates	50 Noisy intercom
25 — Carlo Menotti	58 Track bars	4 Principles	51 Coiffure
27 Shellfish	61 Embed	5 Vineyard	52 Tropical fruit
34 —, amas, amat	65 Outfielder's play	6 Hayworth or Gam	55 Invitation letters
		7 Corrodes	56 Buckeye State
		8 Curry, Larry, or Moe	57 Textile fiber
		9 Certain acid	59 Legal holding
		10 Somewhat suff.	60 Catch
		11 Footwear	62 Hold back
		12 So be it	63 Beige
		13 Ease	64 Son of Odin
		18 Cut at an angle	65 Wapiti
		19 Scorches	67 Org. lassies
		24 It's clear to me	
		26 Fasten	
		27 Dry cough	
		28 Signs	





## India, Pakistan clash in Kashmir, report says

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Indian paratroopers drove off a Pakistani military expedition during a recent battle in the disputed state of Kashmir which claimed heavy casualties, an Indian newspaper reported Sunday.

The report in the Tribune newspaper by Kuldip Nayar, one of India's most respected and authoritative journalists, said the fighting took place near the Karakoram Highway, a road built with Chinese help to link China and Pakistan.

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman had no comment on the report.

Mr. Nayar, reporting from Srinagar, capital of the north Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, said

Pakistani troops had occupied part of a strategic glacier in the state's Nubra Valley.

The former Himalayan princely state of Kashmir is split into an Indian sector known as Jammu and Kashmir, and a Pakistani part called Azad Kashmir. Both nations claim the entire area.

Indian and Pakistani troops along the line of control separating the sectors frequently exchange fire.

Mr. Nayar said Pakistani troops

wanted to seize the glacier to "straighten" the Karakoram Highway which is forced to make a wide detour because of Indian control of the area.

Indian paratroopers were flown in a few weeks ago to drive off the Pakistani troops.

"The operation was completed neatly and swiftly. However it is believed both sides suffered heavy casualties," Mr. Nayar said.

He said earlier this month Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the city of Leh, a major army post, for an on-the-spot assessment.

Mr. Nayar said that since the action the two sides had intermittently exchanged fire at altitudes of up to 7,000 metres in the Himalayas.

## Vietnamese troops return home

**KHO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam (AP)** — Bright-coloured banners and thousands of people waving flags lined rain-soaked boulevards Sunday as this major southern Vietnamese city welcomed home some of the 3,000 Vietnamese soldiers just back from fighting in neighbouring Kampuchea.

A sudden downpour fell on some 300 soldiers and officers driven in from a military base on the city's outskirts to be feted with speeches and songs at the Independence Palace.

Thousands of people including "young pioneers" with red kerchiefs cheered the returning troops on streets clogged with stopped bicycles and pedicabs.

The troops, who returned from Phnom Penh with foreign journalists on Saturday, passed large red banners that greeted them as "volunteer soldiers who have fulfilled their duties across the border."

"Army volunteers" is the official Vietnamese description of the estimated 150,000 to 170,000 soldiers maintained in Kampuchea since Vietnam invaded the country in late 1978.

## Blast injures 2 in Paris

**PARIS (R)** — Two people were slightly hurt Saturday when a bomb exploded at an Armenian students' hall of residence in Paris, police said.

A police spokesman said the device had been placed at the entrance to the hall, part of a university campus complex in southern Paris. Windows were blown out by the blast.

Police said it was too early to suggest who might have been responsible.

A wave of bomb attacks against Armenians in a Paris suburb last month.

Armenian nationalist organisations have killed about 40 people around the world in attacks on Turkish diplomats because of what they say was genocide carried out against Armenians by Ottoman Turkey early this century. Turkey has denied the charge.

## French president pays tribute to Soviet war dead in Volgograd

**VOLGOGRAD, USSR (AP)** — French President Francois Mitterrand paid tribute Saturday to Soviet war dead as he ended a visit in which he discussed disarmament.

Later, the French president left for home after a dinner hosted by the Volgograd Communist Party's Executive Committee. He did not make any comment on his arrival in Paris on Saturday night.

Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, praised the Soviet Union during a wreath-laying ceremony in the Volga River city that was named Stalingrad at the time of the World War II battle between the Red Army and German invaders.

"After the first Nazi defeat in North Africa, all depended on Stalingrad," Mr. Mitterrand said of the city, which was renamed in 1961 after Nikita Khrushchev, then Soviet leader, denounced Josef Stalin's dictatorship.

Mr. Mitterrand flew to Volgograd from Moscow after Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and other officials gave him a formal send-off in the Kremlin in the morning.

Mr. Mitterrand said the 200-day siege of Stalingrad that razed

the city and ended with a Red Army victory in February 1943 made it possible for the allies to organise their June 1944 offensive from the West.

He recalled that 47,000 Soviets and 15,000 Germans were killed at Stalingrad.

Mr. Mitterrand oversaw elaborate ceremonies in France on June 6 to commemorate the D-Day landings on Normandy beaches in 1944. The Soviet Union said those ceremonies exaggerated the importance of the Western offensive in defeating Hitler's Germany, contending that the war's turning point came on the Eastern Front.

"It would be a useless quarrel to try to decide who determined the final victory — Eastern Allies or Western Allies," Mr. Mitterrand said.

During his talks in Moscow, Mr. Mitterrand said France would continue to improve its nuclear forces but stressed the arms were a deterrent and independent of the NATO command structure. France is a member of NATO but not part of the alliance's military command.

He said it was "inc-

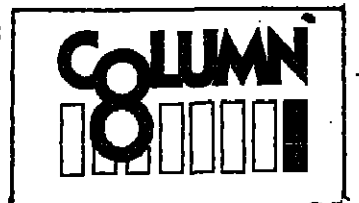
omprehensible" that the Soviets had started deploying SS-20 medium-range rockets in Europe in the 1970s and defended NATO deployment of U.S.-built Pershing 2 and cruise missiles as necessary to counter the Soviet arsenal.

Mr. Chernenko responded that the Soviets "do not put an equal sign between France and the countries which are deploying American missiles on their territory."

"But governments which, though not accepting American missiles in their countries, actively support the plans for their deployment, also bear their share of responsibility," the Soviet president said in a banquet speech.

Mr. Mitterrand brought up human rights in private talks, according to French officials, and disregarded normal protocol by doing so in his banquet speech Thursday night, reminding the Soviets of the "contractual" commitment to observe such rights under the 1975 Helsinki accord.

"The liberties that were guaranteed seem to have been put in doubt as well as the principles freely accepted (in Helsinki)," he said in the speech.



## E. Germany expects test-tube babies

**EAST BERLIN (R)** — Test-tube babies, the first in a Communist country, are expected to be born in East Germany later this year, the official ADN News Agency reported. The report said three women, who had previously undergone treatment at the East Berlin University clinic for years, had responded to the test-tube fertilisation and were expecting their babies in October and November.

## Second man charged for Harrods bomb

**LONDON (R)** — Police investigating an Irish guerrillas bomb blast which killed six people outside Harrods Department Store in London last Christmas charged a second man Saturday with plotting bomb attacks. Irishman Natallino Christopher Francis Vella, 30, faced six charges, including five of possessing arms, ammunition and explosives in January this year, a police spokesman said. The sixth charge alleged that between October and January he plotted to cause explosions with Paul Kavanagh, another Irishman awaiting trial on bomb charges. The blast outside the famous store on Dec. 17 shocked Britain. The Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, said its men planted the bomb.

## Lennon auction raises \$430,936

**NEW YORK (R)** — Beatle lovers and rock music collectors spent nearly half a million dollars Saturday at an auction of some of the belongings of John Lennon and Yoko Ono. The 128 lots of furniture, musical instruments, jewelry and other personal effects raised \$430,936 for the spirit foundation, a New York-based children's fund set up by the late pop star and his Japanese-born wife. The auction room was jammed with 400 bidders. Many of them sported sun glasses, blue jeans and colourful tee-shirts and a Sotheby's official said: "It's a rather different crowd than we'd get for a showing of impressionists. The highest price paid was for a 1965 Rolls Royce, Wallace Yost, 37, from Pensacola, Florida, got the car with a \$184,250 telephone bid. Lennon's Wurlitzer-style, 1947 jukebox was won by an anonymous bidder for \$20,350. Before the Lennon-Ono sale, 70 lots of rock music memorabilia from private collections were sold for \$162,624. The highest price was \$19,800 for a Lennon guitar. A string from one of Lennon's guitars went for \$700.

## Prince in trouble over mock spanking

**LONDON** — Prince Andrew may be in trouble with his mother Queen Elizabeth after he allowed a waitress to cane him during a night out in London. British popular papers said Sunday. The bachelor prince was dining with friends at a restaurant called School Dinners, where waitresses in school uniforms and suspenders stage a spoof recreation of the private atmosphere of Britain's private schools. When he broke a house rule, the papers reported, the prince was ordered to bend over and receive "six of the best" on the royal behind as punishment. But the queen was apparently not amused. "Saucy night lands prince in the soup," was the Sunday Mirror headline. The news of the world reported: "The queen has made it clear to friends that while she is very fond of her second son she wishes he would grow up."

## Bangladesh to promote breast feeding

**DHAKA (R)** — The Bangladesh government has passed a law aimed at reducing the use of powdered baby food and promoting breast feeding. An official announcement said that every baby food container should carry the message: "nothing is substitute for, or equivalent, or superior to breast milk." The containers should also carry clear instructions about composition, and use of the baby food. The announcement said, adding that offenders could be sent to jail for up to two years. The government move follows campaign by doctors and health workers against what they described as a menacing growth in the use of imported powdered milk.

## Sikhs call for worldwide mourning

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Priests of the Sikh Golden Temple, demanding the withdrawal of troops from the shrine in the north Indian city of Amritsar, Sunday called on members of the religion to observe a worldwide day of mourning next month.

Five high priests known as the Panj Pyares — the five loved ones — issued a statement calling on all Sikhs to pray for 24 hours on July 15 in memory of Sikhs who died in the army's storming of the temple grounds on June 6.

About 1,000 Sikhs and Indian troops died in the attack, launched

to flush out Sikh extremists responsible for violence during a campaign for religious and political concessions.

The call followed a visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the Golden Temple on Saturday to pay homage to the dead.

Indian television Saturday night showed her bowing at the most sacred shrine in the temple complex and listening to Sikh hymns, or Kirans.

One of the five priests, Giani Saheb Singh, who showed Mrs. Gandhi around the temple, presented her with a memorandum that included a demand for early

withdrawal of soldiers from the shrine precincts.

The memorandum also asked that the temple be quickly reopened to pilgrims, that repairs to the battle-scarred buildings be carried out by Sikh volunteers under the priests' supervision, and that the temple's religious sanctity be extended to all the central walled city.

The priests asked Mrs. Gandhi to order the early release of innocent detainees among the 4,800 Sikhs rounded up by the army in a bid to break the Sikh extremist movement in Punjab.

## Shultz urges action against terrorism

**WASHINGTON (R)** — Secretary of State George Shultz, reaffirming America's determination to combat terrorism, Sunday urged U.S. allies to consider pre-emptive action to root out terrorists before they strike.

Mr. Shultz said the discussion of pre-emptive measures at the London Economic Summit this month was a welcome sign that the industrial countries of the West "share a common view of the terrorist threat."

No details of the pre-emptive action discussed at the summit were disclosed. But in a dec-

laration, the leaders of the seven major non-Communist industrialised countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — said they were resolved to develop new measures to strengthen the fight against terrorism.

Mr. Shultz's call for pre-emptive action was contained in a speech prepared for delivery to a conference on international terrorism at Washington's Jonathan Institute.

He did not specify what actions should be taken, but he said it was time for Western democracies —

which he described as frequent targets of terrorists — to abandon their "passive defence" against such groups.

"From a practical standpoint, a purely passive defence does not provide enough of a deterrent to terrorism and to the states that sponsor it," he said.

"It is time to think long, hard and seriously about more active means of defence — about defence through appropriate preventive or pre-emptive actions against terrorist groups before they strike."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

**Q.1** — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ Q6 ♠ AQ96 ♠ K105 ♠ AJ87

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A. — You have a very good hand and game or better is a near certainty. But which game? Since partner might have only three hearts for his raise, three no trump or five clubs might be a superior contract. The best way to explore the possibilities is to bid three clubs. After you have found a major-suit fit, a return to partner's minor by you is an unconditional force. Partner's next bid will give you a better picture of his hand.

**Q.2** — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ AJ93 ♠ AK1092 ♠ K85 ♠ 3

Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

A. — There would be no problem if your minor-suit holdings were reversed — the takeout double would be a clearcut action. On this distribution, it is close between a takeout double and an overcall of one heart. We favor the double. Should partner respond two clubs, you are just about good enough to bid two hearts. The overall risks losing a spade fit.

**Q.3** — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ A105 ♠ AKJ63 ♠ Q5 ♠ A83

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

1 ♠ Pass Pass 2 ♠

What action do you take?

A. — Obviously, you have the best hand at the table, but what would you like to do? Remember, partner did not have enough to act over your opening bid. If you take any action now, you run the risk of an expensive penalty double should West have a heart

stack. Pass, and hope the opponents get into trouble.

**Q.4** — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠ J109765 ♠ A98 ♠ K10 ♠ A7

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

A. — Although your hand might not be impressive in terms of high-card points, your cards are all prime controls and the auction has developed favorably. We like a jump to six spades, but we don't mind if you choose some other route, as long as you have no intention of stopping short of slam.

**Q.5** — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ AQJ6 ♠ 7 ♠ K93 ♠ AK1065

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A. — Despite your plethora of high cards, you have no idea where you want to play the hand. Therefore, this hand does not call for a jump shift. For all you know, game might be out of reach because of a misfit. Bid one spade. Unless partner can take some action over a non-forcing rebid, you are unlikely to miss game.

**Q.6** — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠ 7 ♠ 953 ♠ J5 ♠ AKQ10652

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

3 ♠ 3 ♠ Dble Pass ?

What action do you take?

A. — Partner has heard your opening bid and said that, despite the fact that you have promised no defensive values, he expects to defeat, three spades. Actually, you have a very good hand for him. Pass happily — you can expect a fair profit.

## Japanese protest against U.S. cruise missile plan

**TOKYO (R)** — Thousands of Japanese demonstrated in Tokyo against United States plans to equip its Pacific Fleet with Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Police said about 11,000 people took part in marches sponsored by the opposition Socialist Party and

the country's biggest labour group, the General Council of Trade Unions. Organisers put the number of marchers at nearer 25,000.

The demonstrators also demanded that the government strictly observe its policy of not allowing nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.

## D'Aubuisson travels to U.S.

**SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)** — Right-wing politician Roberto D'Aubuisson has travelled to the United States and will meet with several U.S. senators this week, sources in his Republican Nationalist Alliance said Saturday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. D'Aubuisson left Friday for Houston aboard a private plane. They did not say what he planned to do in Houston.

They said he was accompanied by five other Republican Nationalist Alliance leaders and planned to meet in Washington with special Ambassador Gen. Vernon Walters and Republican Senator Jesse Helms. He is expected to arrive in Washington on Wednesday, they said. The sources gave no further details.

Mr. D'Aubuisson lost a bid for the presidency to Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte in the

May 6 runoff election.

The New York Times on Saturday quoted a U.S. administration official in Washington and two sources in El Salvador as saying U.S. intelligence agents had uncovered a plot by a group of members of Mr. D'Aubuisson's party to kill U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering. The sources said Mr. D'Aubuisson allegedly was involved in the plan.

They said the administration sent Gen. Walters to El Salvador in May to tell Mr. D'Aubuisson there would be "serious consequences" if the plan were carried out, according to the Times.

Mr. D'Aubuisson told a May 18 news conference that an aide to Sen. Helms told him the senator had learned from President Ronald Reagan of a plot to kill Mr. Pickering and that there was talk in Washington that Mr. D'Aubuisson would be blamed for it.

## Convicted Salvadorean guardsmen appeal sentence

**SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)** — Defence lawyers for four of the five former national guardsmen convicted of the murders of four American churchwomen appealed their sentences on Saturday, court sources said.

Each of the five was sentenced to 30 years in prison for the Dec. 2, 1980, slayings.

Lawyers Leonardo Lopez Ventura and Rolando Hernandez Zuniga appealed "because they did not agree with the sentence," said the sources in the first penal court in Zacatecoluca, 55 kilometres southeast of San Salvador. The sources asked not to be identified for security reasons.

Mr. Lopez Ventura, who defended three of the guardsmen, argued in his appeal that "it is illogical that each one of the accused

should answer as the direct author of the homicides," one of the sources said.

Three of the victims had one bullet wound each and the fourth had two wounds, making it "materially impossible" that each one of the men had taken part in each of the murders, the source said. Mr. Lopez Ventura argued.

Mr. Anibal Jimenez, court secretary, said Judge Bernardo Rauda Murcia, who sentenced the men, would study the appeals.

Maryknoll Nunziata Ford, 40, and Maura Clarke, 49, Ursuline Nun Dorothy Kazei, 41, and Layworker Jean Donovan, 27, were abducted and slain as they drove from the San Salvador Airport to the city. Their bodies were found in a shallow grave two days later.

## Kennedy expected to support Mondale

**NORTH OAKS, Minnesota (R)** — Senator Edward Kennedy, once a harsh critic of leading Democratic presidential contender Walter Mondale, is expected to throw his support behind the former vice-president Monday.

Mr. Mondale is interviewing top Democrats as part of a highly publicised search for a vice-presidential candidate. Aides said the Massachusetts senator would call at his home in the exclusive suburb of North Oaks.

The aides declined to say why the brother of the late President Kennedy was visiting Mr. Mondale. But Democratic Party sources said his expected endorsement would help snuff out the flickering hopes of Mondale's chief rival, Colorado Senator Gary Hart, of winning the Democratic nomination in San Francisco next month.

Aides ruled out any possibility

that Sen. Kennedy, a leader of the Democrats' liberal wing and a candidate for the party's presidential nomination four years ago, was considering becoming Mr. Mondale's running-mate.

Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Mondale were embroiled in a bitter political battle in the 1980 campaign when the Minnesotaan, then Jimmy Carter's vice-president, was seeking re-election.

Word that the two political rivals were building bridges filtered out Saturday as Mr. Mondale had talks with San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein and Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen, widely mentioned as possible running mates for the November White House race.

Sen. Bentsen's positions supporting the MX-missile, the B-1 bomber and a freeze on nuclear weapons are the opposite of Mr. Mondale's.

After their three-hour meeting, Mr. Mondale acknowledged the differences, but told reporters: "I'm not looking for a homogenised ticket."

He added: "there's a lot of common ground in the field of civil rights, social security and the field of agriculture."

Ms. Feinstein, after a two-hour talk with Mr. Mondale, praised him for considering a woman as a vice-presidential candidate.

"Do I want to run for the vice presidency? No," she said. "Do I last after it? No. If there were a question asked where I felt I could make a difference, then maybe the times would make the decision rather than the individual."

Ms. Feinstein said "something of a phenomenon" was happening among American voters. They were changing their views "to the point where it is no longer incomprehensible to think of a woman as a chief executive."

## Hong Kong team reflects colony's anxiety

**PEKING (R)** — Three prominent Hong Kong figures said Sunday they had accurately reflected the wishes and anxieties of the colony's 5.3 million people about the future during talks with Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping.

But they declined to comment on media reports they had been publicly snubbed and humiliated by Mr. Deng during a 90 minute meeting Saturday in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

The three said they would not give their reaction to the meeting, which they described as "serious, frank and businesslike," until they returned to Hong Kong Monday.

Sir Sze-Yuen Chung, Lydia Dunn and Dr. Q.W. Lee are among three of the so-called un-

official members of the Hong Kong Executive Council appointed by the British government.

They arrived in Peking on Thursday to discuss the future of Hong Kong, due to revert to China in 1997. But Mr. Deng told them they could only present their views as private citizens.

He said the future of Hong Kong had been decided already and would not be changed. He said the Sino-British solution for the territory would not be influenced by what he called "any external interference."

Reports of the meeting dominated the Hong Kong media Sunday, with headlines proclaiming that the three had been humiliated and lashed by Mr. Deng for trying to speak for the colony's people.

Sir Sze-Yuen Sunday tried to play down what one Hong Kong reporter described as a frosty reception by Mr. Deng. He said some of the Chinese leader's remarks were taken out of context and had not been translated correctly.

Ms. Dunn gave what she said was the correct English translation of a key passage in which Mr. Deng appeared to rebuke the delegation for seeking to represent Hong Kong people.

She quoted Mr. Deng as saying: "The Chinese government has decided the direction, position and policy on Hong Kong's future and they are firm and unchangeable. They are in the interests of the five million residents of Hong Kong irrespective of whether people understand them."